



2001-2002 YEAR-END REPORT
State Department Of Education

***Prevention programs in Idaho...
focus on building the strengths of young people by
establishing a positive learning environment that is
safe, drug and violence free in which youth may
develop to their maximum academic and life skills
potential.***

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION STATE TOBACCO TAX 2001-2002 SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS PREVENTION PROGRAM (SDFS)

SDFS PROGRAM – 2001-2002

- **\$4.7 million** - Appropriation
- **110 District program grants awarded** (plus Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind)
- **1,000,000 plus participants** (comprehensive approach, participants involved in more than one activity, service or program)
- **358,014 plus volunteer hours**

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DESIGN (Component Foundation)

- **Curriculum** – Prevention programs implemented and taught in classroom setting during the school day.
- **Non-Curriculum** – Activities that emphasize and reinforce prevention programs before and after school, and during lunch.
- **Peer-Delivered** – Youth-led activities, such as; mentoring, peer mediation, cross-age teaching, Natural Helpers.
- **Intervention** – Services or activities that provide help, such as; Student Assistance Programs (SAP), counseling, drug/alcohol assessments
- **Parent/Community** – Awareness/educational prevention and parenting skills programs
- **Special Events** – Assemblies, presentations, and activities that reinforce prevention efforts.
- **Prevention Staffing/Development** - Staff involved in implementing prevention programs, workshops, seminars and trainings.

PROGRAM WORKING

(Results for Years 1998-2002)

- 59%** Decrease in tobacco incidents on school campus and activities
- 15%** Decrease in incidents of fights on school campus and activities
- 35%** Decrease of expulsions
- 59%** Decrease of weapons brought onto school grounds

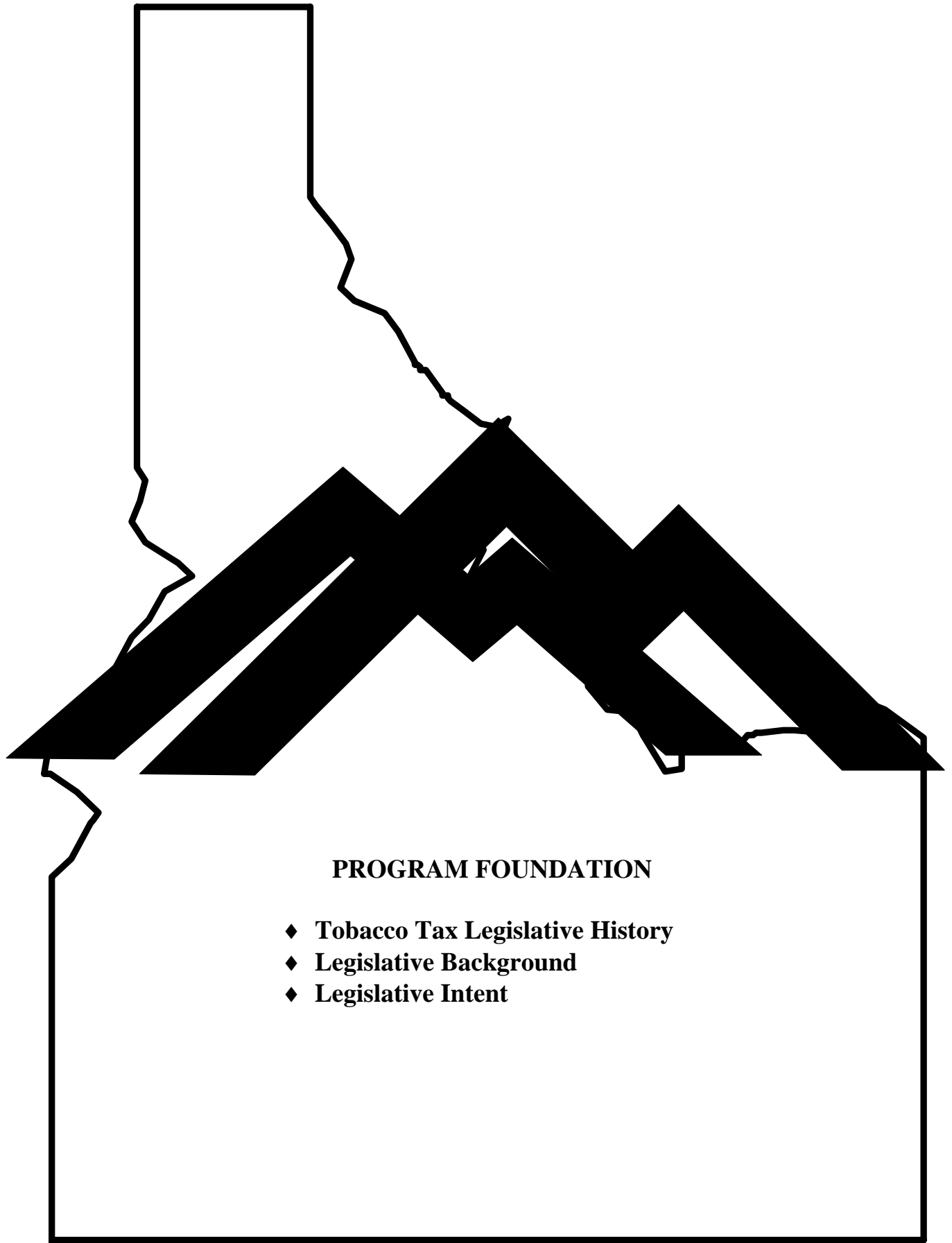
Student Assistance Program

(Student Groups 2001-02 Results)

- 71%** Increased school attendance
- 67%** Helped prevent dropout
- 66%** Decreased/stopped alcohol, tobacco and other drug use

Accountability and **effectiveness** are key components derived from data collection. Success for future development and implementation direction is driven by the data compiled.

The **goal** of the SDFS program is to build on the strengths of Idaho students by establishing a positive learning environment that is safe, drug and violence free in which youth may develop to their maximum academic and life skills potential.



Safe and Drug Free Schools Program

PROGRAM FOUNDATION

Principal Goal

The **goal** of the SDFS program is to build on the strengths of Idaho students by establishing a positive learning environment that is safe, drug and violence free in which youth may develop to their maximum academic and life skills potential.

Primary Objectives

- ◆ Develop age appropriate comprehensive drug education and prevention programs involving parents, schools and community.
- ◆ Provide a school environment that is a safe and drug-free place for students to learn and for adults to work.
- ◆ Enhance interwoven prevention and awareness activities that assist in the development of risk/ protective factors, life skills, and build on developmental assets.

Prevention Strategies:

Researchers have identified several strategies that seem to prevent the involvement of young people in drug use, violence and other harmful behaviors. In implementing prevention efforts for youth, all of these strategies should be incorporated.

- ◆ Provide information
- ◆ Provide life skills training
- ◆ Provide alternative activities
- ◆ Involve the community

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS - School districts are required to use "**Principles of Effectiveness**" to develop comprehensive substance abuse and violence prevention programs designed to meet the needs of all students.

Components for Comprehensive Program (Design Implementation):

- ◆ **Curriculum** – Prevention programs implemented and taught in classroom setting during the school day.
- ◆ **Non-Curriculum** – Activities that emphasize and reinforce prevention programs before and after school, and during lunch.
- ◆ **Peer-Delivered** – Youth-led activities, such as: mentoring, peer mediation, cross-age teaching, Natural Helpers.
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- ◆ **Prevention Staffing/Development** - Staff involved in implementing prevention programs, workshops, seminars and trainings.

IDAHO TOBACCO TAX LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

1994	HB 710aa	Increases tax on cigarettes by \$.10 & increases tax on tobacco products by 5% of wholesale price and distributes revenue to public school income fund to be utilized for substance abuse programs in public school system.
1995	HB 142	Specified use of funds generated from imposition of tax on cigarettes and tobacco products, appropriating moneys for public school prevention programs because SDFSCA substance abuse programs were threatened by reduction of federal funds. Emergency funding of \$600,000 of accumulated funds from 07/01/94 to 06/30/95 were distributed--50% based on enrollment, 50% distributed on the same basis as Chapter 1 federal funding formula.
1995	HB 386	Split the cigarette and tobacco tax revenue - 50% Public School substance abuse prevention programs 50% Department of Juvenile Corrections. Legislation sunsets 06/30/97
1996	HB 718	Provides criminal penalties for persons or anyone on public or private property open to the public being under the unlawful influence of controlled substances. Remittance of 50% of moneys collected from 5% tax on tobacco products to be distributed directly to public school income fund. Of that revenue, \$250,000 goes to DLE for drug testing of juveniles, [and to authorize adult drug testing in certain circumstances so long as juvenile tests are not compromised].
1996	HB 754	Reasonable Suspicion, Idaho Code 33-210, of students reasonably suspicioned to be in violation of section 37-2732C - provides for parental notification and possible transfer of custodial responsibility of student to DLE from school district.
1997	HB 346	Deleted effective date of sunset - made 50/50 split permanent.
1997	HB 347	Lottery Winnings. State tax upon prizes over six hundred dollars awarded by the state lottery. The purpose of this act is to provide a source of funds for substance abuse programs in the public schools and for county juvenile probation services. Funds available will be appropriated equally to the public school income fund and county juvenile probation services.
1998	HB 720	Amends definition of intervention trained employees of school district and provides immunity from civil liability to employees (and independent contractors) when they identify a student who is under the influence of a controlled substance and custodial responsibility has been transferred to law enforcement.
1999	HB 376	Section 2, "There is hereby appropriated and the State Controller is directed to transfer \$200,000 from the General fund for the Public School Educational Support Program for deposit in the Public School Income Fund to be used for the Idaho Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program.
1999	SB 1254	State income on lottery winnings, amended section. As amended 63-3067, Idaho Code, to provide a distribution of money remitted pursuant to state income tax withholding on lottery winnings. Effective July 2000.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The 1994 Idaho legislature passed House Bill 386 enacting a tax on cigarettes and tobacco products. The bill was designed to discourage Idaho youth from the habitual use of tobacco and other drugs by funding substance abuse programs in the public school system through a dedicated account. The original bill did not contain spending authority for distribution of the funds to local schools through the Idaho State Department of Education.

During the 1995 legislative session, spending authority was enacted, and initial funding to local school districts began July 1, 1995. At that time, additional legislation was passed and tobacco tax funds for the next two years were split between the Department of Juvenile Corrections and the Department of Education. Funds not distributed from the first year of the program were added to funds from the split enabling a total appropriation for the public schools substance abuse program of \$7 million.

During the 1997 legislative session, the split was made permanent. "It is the legislature's intent that all the funds designated for appropriation to the public school income fund and for the benefit of county juvenile probation services...be appropriated equally to them in accordance with the formulas therein provided...to address the needs of youth in their communities."

With the permanent split of the tobacco tax and remaining funds from the first year, and its belief in the importance of substance abuse prevention programs and consistency in funding, the 1997 legislature authorized the transfer of \$500,000 from the FY 98 General Fund to the Idaho State Department of Education Tobacco Fund for the 1997-1998 school year to bring the total appropriation to \$7 million. The 1998-1999 tobacco tax appropriation dropped to \$5.5 million, with \$4.5 million from tobacco revenue, \$500,000 from accrued interest and \$500,000 from the lottery tax. No money was received in the public school account from the lottery tax as there was no process to transfer the revenue from the tax commission to the public school account.

The 1999 Legislative Session, House Bill No. 376, Section 1 was enacted. It is legislative intent that whereas Chapter 382, Laws of 1997, provides that income taxes be imposed on lottery prizes received from lottery tickets over \$600 as provided for in Section 67-7439, Idaho Code, and that the intent of Chapter 382, Laws of 1997, was to provide a source of funds for county juvenile probation services and for substance abuse programs in the public schools and because such taxes accrue to the state General Fund and must be appropriated to meet the intent of the act, the following appropriation was authorized.

.....Section 2 "There is hereby appropriated and the State Controller is directed to transfer \$200,000 from the General Fund for the Public School Educational Support Program for deposit in the Public School Income Fund to be used for the Idaho Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program for the period July 1, 1999, through June 30, 2000."

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Senate Bill 1555 states, “It is legislative intent that the funds for the Idaho Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program referenced in Section 13 of this act shall be distributed as follows: \$100,000 may be utilized by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for program administration, technical assistance and evaluation. Of the remaining amount, ninety five percent (95%) shall be distributed to each school district through a combination of a base amount of \$1,500 and a prorated amount based on the prior year’s average daily attendance. Of the remaining five percent (5%) \$80,000 shall be distributed on a one-time yearly basis to the Commission on Hispanic Affairs and used to encourage and direct Hispanic youth away from the habitual use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs by developing programs for schools, families and communities, with the remainder used to make discretionary grants as determined by the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Advisory Board.

“It is legislative intent that the Idaho Substance Abuse Program shall include the following features:

- (1) Districts will develop a policy and plan that will provide a guide for their substance abuse program.
- (2) Districts will have an advisory board to assist each district in making program decisions.
- (3) The district substance abuse programs will be comprehensive to meet all student needs. This includes prevention and student assistance programs that address early identification, referral, and aftercare.
- (4) Districts will submit an annual evaluation of their program to the State Department of Education as to the effectiveness of their program.”

III. FUNDING CATEGORIES

A. School District Flow-through

Ninety five percent of the tobacco tax, \$4,120,000 is allocated to the school districts for their prevention programs. The Legislature also directed that \$250,000”. . . shall be remitted annually to the Department of Law Enforcement to increase toxicology lab capacity for drug testing of juveniles.”

B. Discretionary

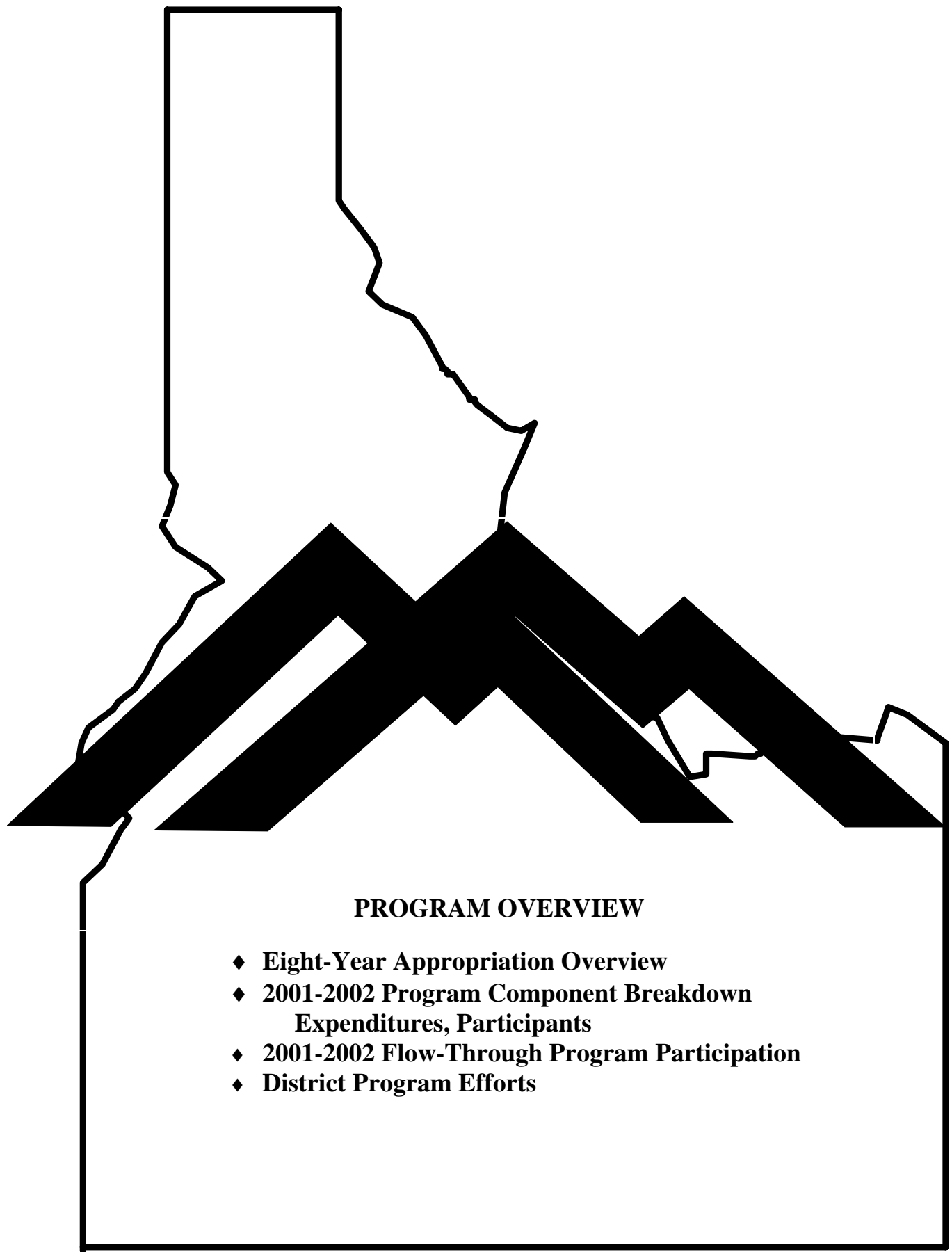
Five percent of the school district tobacco tax money, 150,000 (excluding \$80,000 for the Idaho Hispanic Commission) is designated for non-profit health service agencies as well as for community groups working with public schools to prevent alcohol, tobacco, or drug abuse among students in grades K-12.

C. Program Administration

An administrative fund of \$100,000 is provided for program administration, technical assistance, Safe and Drug-Free Schools Advisory Board meetings, onsite visits, travel expense, and statewide surveys.

D. Department of Law Enforcement, Forensic Lab

Remitted \$250,000 annually to the Department of Law Enforcement to increase toxicology lab capacity in the Bureau of Forensic Services for drug testing of juveniles.



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- ◆ **Eight-Year Appropriation Overview**
- ◆ **2001-2002 Program Component Breakdown
Expenditures, Participants**
- ◆ **2001-2002 Flow-Through Program Participation**
- ◆ **District Program Efforts**

IDAHO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TOBACCO TAX EIGHT-YEAR APPROPRIATION OVERVIEW – SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS
Fiscal Years 1995-2002

Period	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>\$608,523 Emergency Appropriation</i>	6,991,477	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000	5,175,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
Plus Revenue (to 000)								
Interest from Fund Balance	37,616	350,865	192,698	188,563	94,125	52,496	55,526	53,589
Income-Tobacco Products	381,801	238,794	244,529	250,907	269,028	273,983	290,201	308,076
Income Cigarette Tax	6,537,616	4,454,636	4,460,431	4,454,842	4,313,947	4,355,669	4,167,058	4,177,337
Income-General Fund	-	-	-	500,000	-	200,000	-	
Income-Lottery Winnings	-	-	-	-			125,877	162,453
	Note 1				Note 2	Note 3		
Total Revenue Available	6,957,033	5,044,295	4,897,658	5,394,312	4,677,100	4,882,148	4,638,662	4,701,455
<i>Note 1: There was no spending authority authorized for the period.</i>								
<i>Note 2: The tax from lottery winnings was not deposited into SDE.</i>								
<i>No Mechanism put into place for transfer of the money from Tax Commission to the SDE.</i>								
<i>Note 3: Mechanism to transfer lottery winnings from Tax Commission to SDE effective FY 2001.</i>								
<i>Comprehensive tracking began in 1997-1998.</i>								

**2001-2002 PROGRAM COMPONENT BREAKDOWN
EXPENDITURES, PARTICIPANTS**

Appropriation	\$4,700,000	Flow-Through to Districts	\$4,120,000
Cigarette Tax Revenue		District Base @\$1500 = \$174,000	
Lottery Tax Revenue		Flow-through based on average daily attendance	
		Forensic Lab	250,000
		Discretionary Grants	230,000
		Administration	100,000

Total Program Participation 1,014,653

(Excludes Prevention Program Staffing of 476.39)

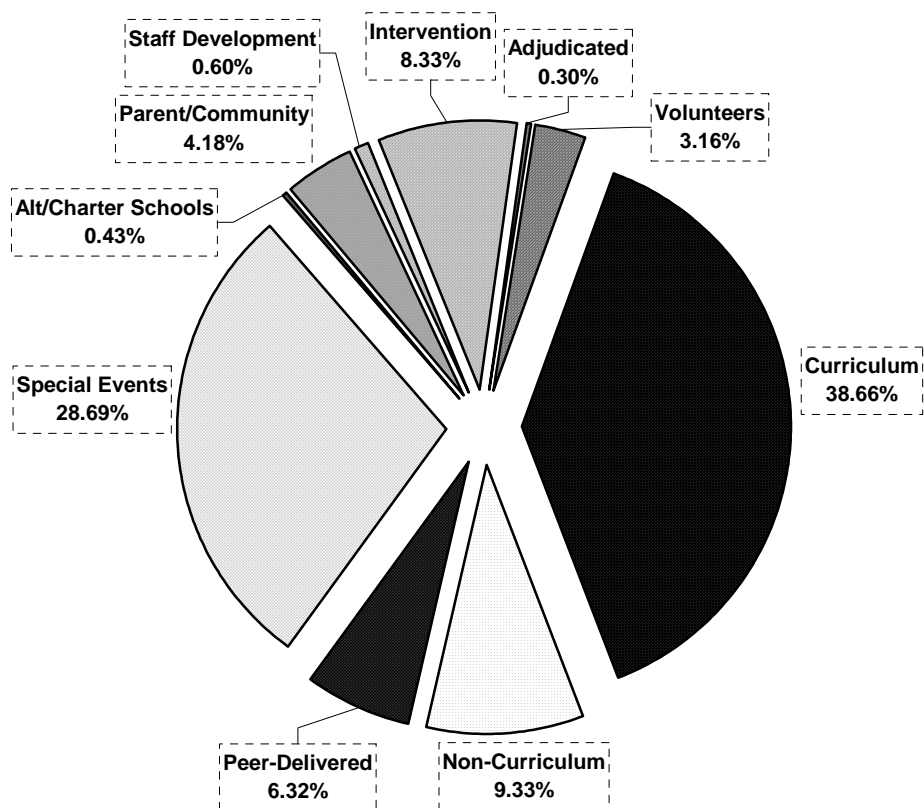
Comprehensive approach – participants involved in more than one activity, service or program

Volunteer Hours 358,014

Breakdown of District Flow-through and Program Expenditures

Program Category	Explanation	Participation	Tobacco Tax State Expenditures	% of Expenditure
Curriculum	Prevention programs implemented and taught in classroom setting during the school day.	392,243	\$156,634	4%
Non-Curriculum	Activities that emphasize and reinforce prevention programs before and after school, and during lunch.	94,687	\$81,570	2%
Peer-Delivered	Youth-led activities such as peer mediation, cross-age teaching, Natural Helpers.	64,176	\$129,936	3%
Special Events	Assemblies, presentations and activities that reinforce prevention efforts.	291,088	\$105,436	3%
Alternative/Charter Schools	Programs established in alternative school teaching environment, charter schools.	4,343	\$6,385	Less than 1%
Adjudicated (Programs servicing youth in/from Juvenile Corrections)	Prevention programs such as "The Parent Project."	3,081	\$28,056	Less than 1%
Parents/Communities	Awareness/educational prevention and parenting skills programs.	42,385	\$31,093	Less than 1%
Volunteers	Comprehensive approach costs associated with prevention volunteer activities.	32,102	\$832	Less than 1%
Prevention Staffing/Development	Staff involved in implementing prevention programs, workshops, seminars and trainings.	6,066	\$326,921	8%
Intervention	Services or activities that provide help such as Student Assistance Programs (SAP), counseling, drug/alcohol assessments.	84,482	\$207,054	5%
Prevention Program Staffing	Prevention program implementation personnel and costs in implementing prevention programs.	476.39 Personnel who provide Prevention Programs with Tobacco Funds	\$2,936,444	71%

**2001-2002 Flow-Through Program Participation
1,014,653 Participants in Program Components
State Tobacco Tax**



Curriculum	392,243
Non-Curriculum	94,687
Peer-Delivered	64,176
Special Events	291,088
Alternate Schools/Adjudicated	7,424
Parent-Community	42,385
Volunteers	32,102
Staff Development	6,066
Intervention	84,482
Prevention Program Staffing	476.39
Total	1,014,653

SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS PROGRAM EFFORTS

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program is a comprehensive approach to substance abuse and violence prevention incorporating a number of components, which individual school districts build upon depending on their own local needs. School districts implement programs, activities and services focusing on these needs. The following are sample excerpts from district program efforts.

Boise #001 – A parent component, Student Parent Survival Training a new program for 2001-2002. 138 Students completed the class and 80 parents participated. Baseline data was established and will be used to measure effectiveness in the up-coming year.

Meridian #002 – Relapse Prevention Course, an intervention program, is a daily support group to help students maintain sobriety. For the 2001-2002 school year, data showed that the average grade point for participating students went up from 2.2 to 2.49 and the average attendance improved by an average of 4 days. District wide incident report numbers for tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs over the last six years have remained under a tenth of 1% of our district student population.

Kuna #003 – Since implementing the Natural Helpers program in 1998, there has been a significant decrease of 75% in substance abuse incidents. Student Assistance Program provided 166 students individual or group support. Over 90% of those students stated that group “helped me to make better healthier choices.” Over 305 community members participated in two Safe and Drug-Free Schools sponsored community programs.

Meadows Valley #011– From 2000-01 to 2001-02 a decrease from 7 to 1 incident for in-school suspensions and trancies dropped from 2 to zero. An increase of 25 to 37 students also took advantage of counseling services during this same time.

Snake River #052 – In the last five years the number of home suspensions has decreased by 82%, the number of in-school suspensions reduced by 68% and trancies decreased by 60%.

Firth #59 – This past school year there were zero incidents of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, possession, or sale on school property.

Shelley #60 – Number of violence referrals went from 13 in 2000 to 1 incident in 2001. The number of alcohol, tobacco, and drug citations went from 21 in 2000-01 to 1 in 2001-02. Early intervention Student Assistance Programs offered 20 student assistance groups in 2001-02.

Basin #72 – Basin had no expulsions or weapons violations. Attendance was up by 6%; tardies were down by 20%.

West Bonner #83 – From 2000-2002 there were no positive drug testing results compared to 3 in 1999-2000. Reduction of tobacco incidents, 3 in 1999-00, and zero incidents in 2000-01 and 2001-02.

Swan Valley #92 – Zero incidents during 2001-2002 for tobacco, alcohol, other drugs, weapons and firearms.

Nampa#131 – The results of the Suspension School Program have been outstanding. The repeat suspension rate in 2000-01 was 71%, and was reduced to 24% for 2001-02.

Caldwell #132 – During the 2001-2002 school year, 10% decrease in students referred to Alternative School for behavior/substance abuse problems. 45% increase in enrollment for successful at-risk program Gaining Responsibility After School Program (G.R.A.S.P.)

Vallivue #139 – Success Club, an after school tutoring program served 90 students and out of the 45 students who attended regularly, 6% improved reading grades, 38% improved math grades, 87% improved reading achievement levels, 56% improved math achievement levels, and 53% improved their school attendance.

Challis #181 – The number of referrals to the office has decreased by 10 percent in the past three years, which is accredited to the Renaissance Program in the High and Middle Schools. This program acknowledges excellent leadership and behavior.

Cottonwood #242 – Early intervention referrals to the Student Assistance Program increased by 81% from 2001 to 2002. The program served 131 students with 96% of the students feeling that the program had a positive effect on them.

Valley #262 – From 1999 to 2002 fights have dropped almost 30%, and expulsions went from three to one.

Minidoka #331 – Behavior incident reports for the past four years indicate a 49% decreased in fights on school campuses and a 90% decrease in drug use. High school seniors attending Celebrate Graduation party increased from 75% in 1998-99 to 92% for 2001-02.

Lapwai #341 – Reduced the number of discipline referrals by over 200 in the past three years with the use of Fred Jones Discipline Program and emphasis on Safe and Drug-Free Schools. In 2001-02 trained 24 mentors and worked with 18 students. This mentoring program resulted in the average number of days between detentions going from 13 to 19, average grade point went from 1.96 to 2.06, and number of classes failed was reduced significantly.

Culdesac #342 – During the 1999-2000 school year there were 79 insubordinate incidents and school year 2000-01 reported 14 insubordinate incidents. Fights decreased from 65% from 1999-00 to 2000-01.

Marsing #363 – The total number of insubordination incidents in the district decreased from 510 in 2000-01 to 169 in 2001-02. The number of harassment incidents decreased from 124 to 75.

New Plymouth #372 – Decreased the number of playground timeouts at the elementary level. In 2000-01 there were 95; in 2001-02 there were 77. At the middle and high school level tobacco citations have decreased from 10 in 2000-01 to 3 in 2001-02.

Fruitland #373 – Significant drop of total incidents on campus, from 289 in 1999-00, to 173 in 2001-02. As an example, number of fights decreased from 198 in 1999-00 to 28 in 2001-02.

Twin Falls #411 –

2001-02 **Student Assistance Program Outcomes:**

539 Total number students referred
80% Support helped prevent drop-out
83% Decreased/stopped alcohol/tobacco/other drug use
80% Increased ability to find positive ways to deal with problems

2001-02 **Mentor Outcomes:**

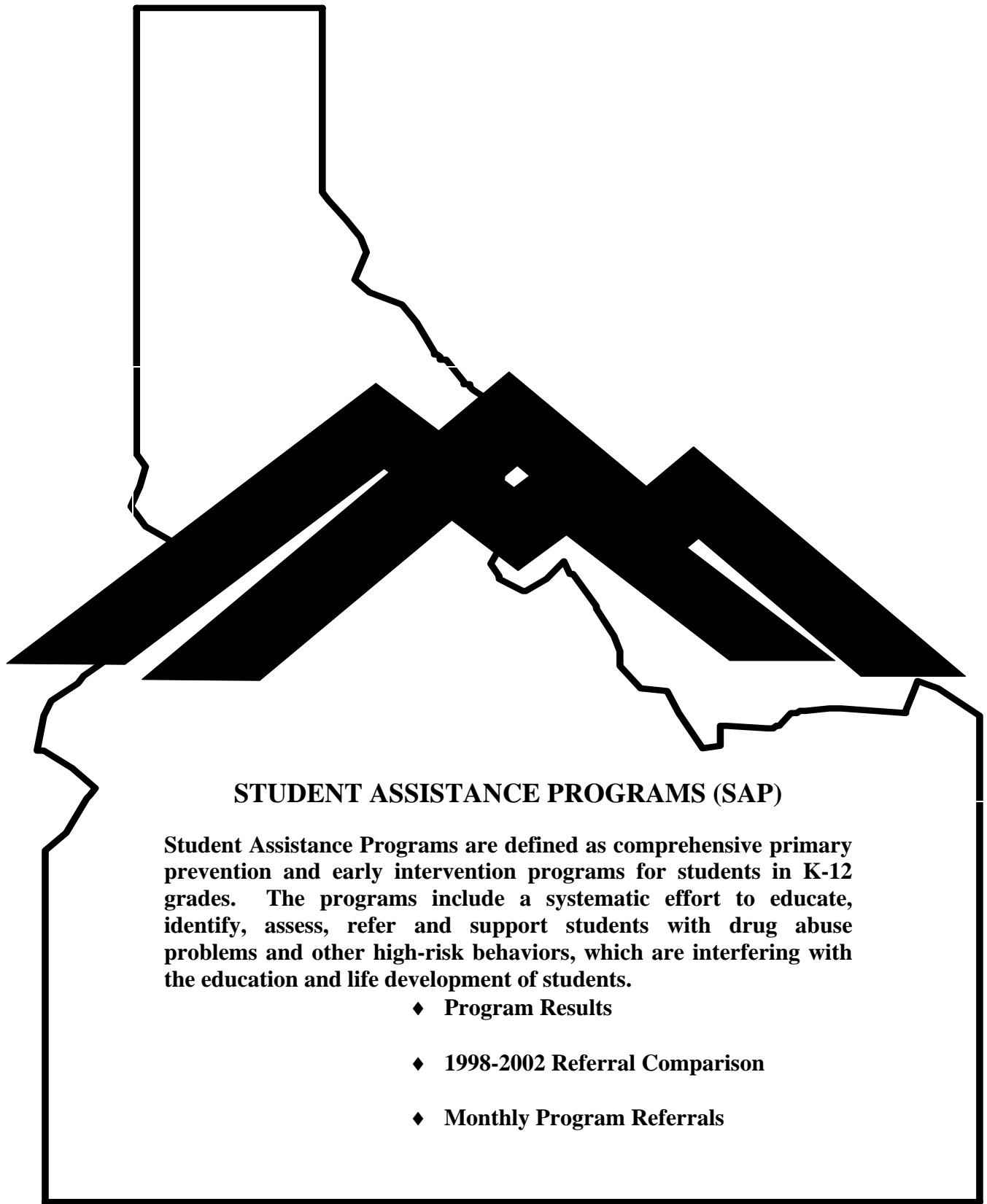
1021 Students served (61 with daily contact)
79% Showed improved behavior with student maintaining skills
85% Demonstrate academic improvement and student is maintaining skills

Kimberly #414 – In 1998, incident form reported 5 tobacco violations, 9 alcohol violations and one firearm on campus. By the year 2001-02 the tracking report found 1 tobacco use, 3 possession of tobacco, no alcohol violations and no firearms.

Castleford #417 – For the school year 2001-02 there was one incident of tobacco possession, zero incidents for alcohol, other drugs, expulsions, firearms or other weapons. Spring of 2002, 74% of student enrollment attended alternative activities.

Murtaugh #418 – For the school year 2001-02, no weapon violations were reported and only one incident of substance possession on campus.

Complete IDAHO Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program “Efforts” document can be found on the Safe and Drug-Free website: www.sde.state.id.us/Safe/Publications



IDAHO Student Assistant Program (SAP)

“MAKING A DIFFERENCE”

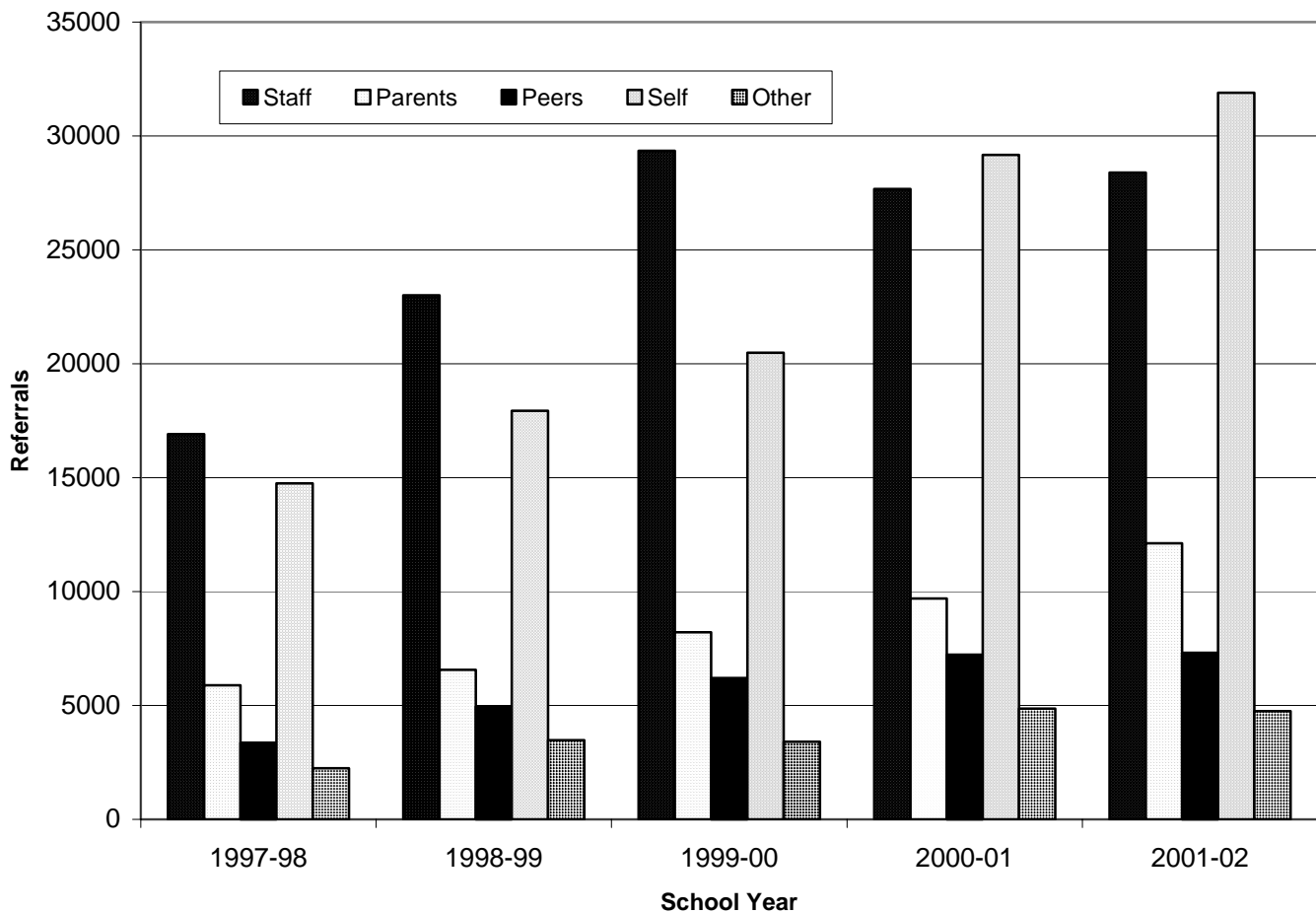
2001-2002

Sample Student group participant survey results:

18,982 results received – not all questions were answered

75%	Program had an overall positive effect
71%	Positive effect on school attendance
68%	Positive effect on overall school work
79%	Increased feelings of self worth
84%	Positive ways to deal with problems
67%	Program helped them stay in school 1,819 had considered dropping out of school
66%	Have stopped or decreased use of tobacco, alcohol or other drugs 1,745 had used tobacco, alcohol or other drugs

1998-2002 Student Assistance Referral Comparisons



	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Grand Total
Staff	16911	23004	29346	27677	28,398	125,336
Parents	5881	6571	8214	9694	12,121	42,481
Peers	3368	4939	6201	7224	7,313	29,045
Self	14752	17930	20491	29169	31,893	114,235
Other	2238	3483	3401	4859	4,757	18,738
TOTALS	43150	55927	67653	78623	84,482	329,835

Reasons for referral may vary and usually include:

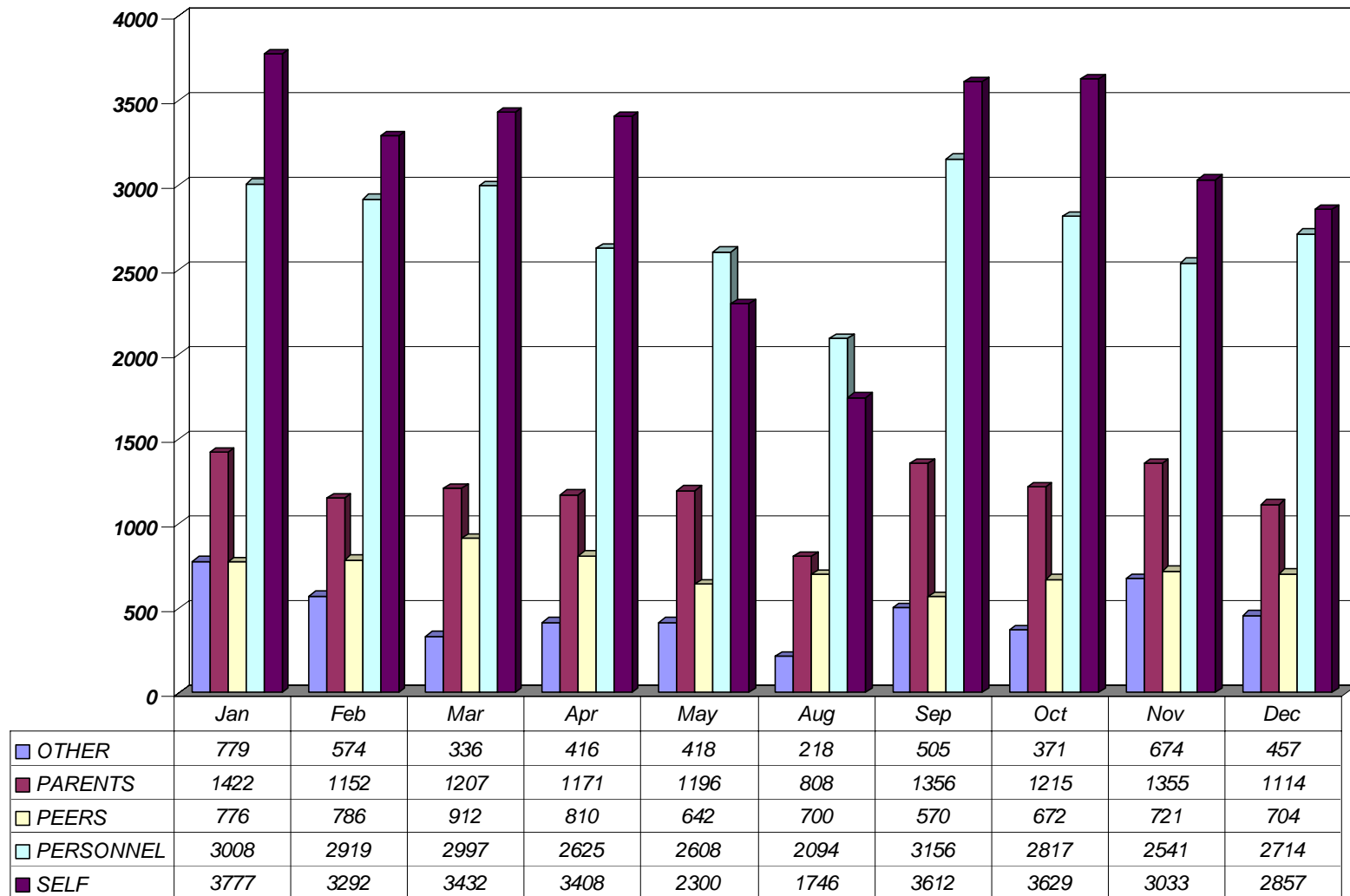
Suspected use/abuse of illegal substances, changes in behavior, appearance or groups of friends, a drop in academic achievement or an increase in absences from school.

Teams review every referral. Each case is given individual attention as members

look for the "next logical intervention" in helping students toward success in school.

Intervention activities commonly employed include referrals to in-school groups, referrals to INSIGHT groups, mentorships involving interested non-team staff members, conferences with parents, referrals to community agencies, and referrals for drug/alcohol assessment.

2001-2002 Student Assistance Monthly Program Referrals





2001-2002 DISCRETIONARY GRANT AWARDS

- **Program Awards**
- **Training Schedule**
- **Participants**

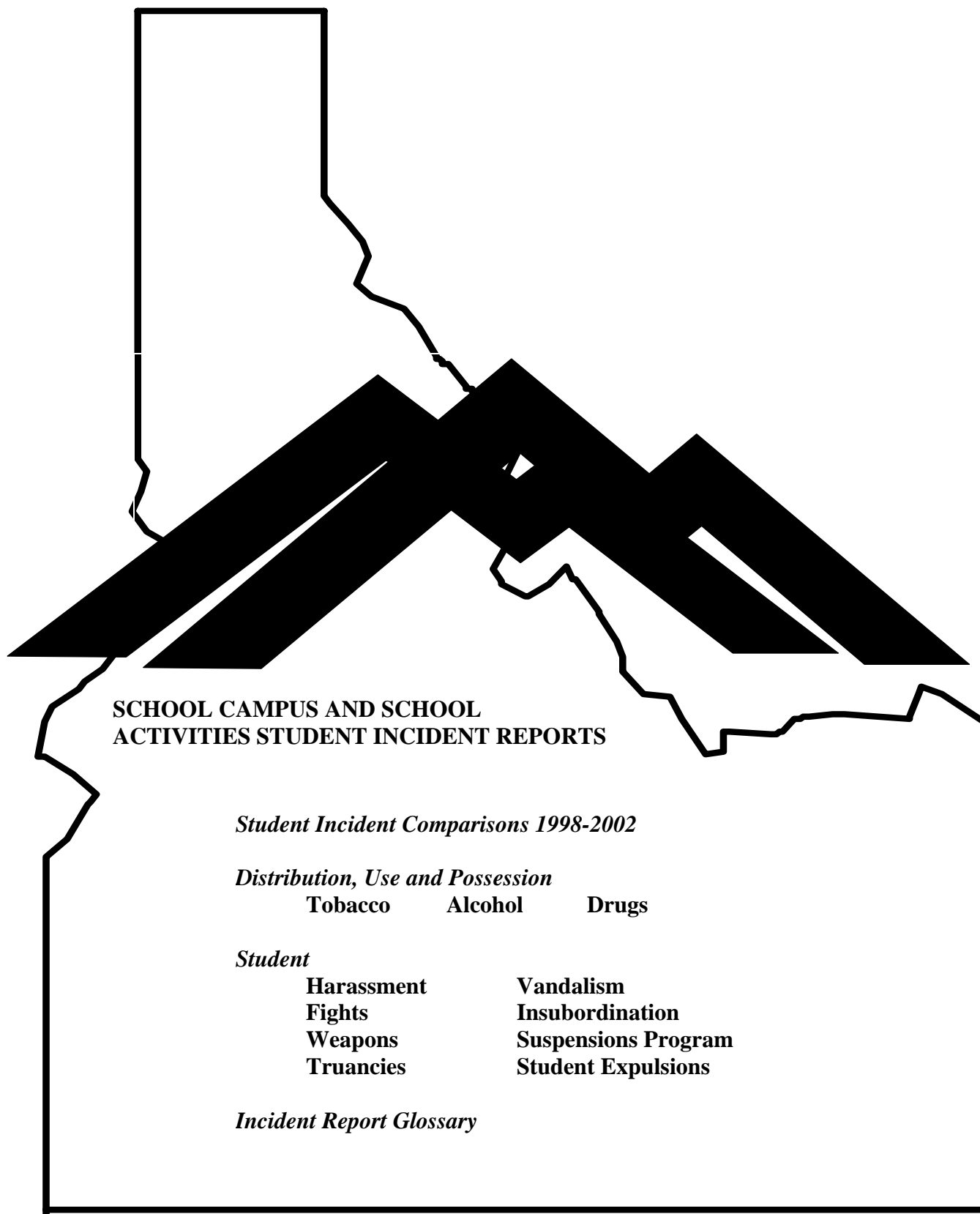
**2001-2002
STATE TOBACCO FUNDS
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM AWARDS
\$230,000**

<i>Vendor</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Training</i>
Chemical Awareness Training Institute	\$58,010	Bullies and Victims Insight Group Facilitator Training Anger Management Crisis Management Crisis Plan Review Crisis Support Student Assistance Programs – Beginning and Advanced
Youth Empowering Systems	\$60,000	Creating Respectful Classrooms/Schools Aggression Replacement Reviving the Wonder
Idaho Youth Summit IX	\$20,000	Grand Targhee – Youth Leadership Camp Camp Luther Haven – Youth Leadership Camp To equip students with research based leadership for prevention activities
Idaho Drug Free Youth	\$11,990	Asset Building – Train student representatives as “Asset Builders” Friendship Focus – Student Leadership Retreat
Other Scheduled Training		
Hispanic Commission	\$80,000	Prevention Program Training – To empower Hispanic youth with the skills and education to enable them to avoid the use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. Literacy Promotion Young Readers’ Program Ballet Folkorico Youth Symposium
<i>Total Discretionary 2001-2002</i>		<i>\$230,000</i>

SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS/ SCHOOL CLIMATE AND DISCIPLINE TRAINING SCHEDULE 2001-2002

	<i>Provided By</i>	<i>Title of Training</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Total Participation</i>
Region 1	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	10 Dec 01	26	26
	YES	Aggression Replacement	21 Feb 02	17	43
	CATI	Bullies and Victims	16 Nov 01	16	59
	CATI	Anger Management	15 Nov 01	25	84
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	1-Feb-02	101	185
				185	
Region 2	CATI	Insight into Violence	13 Nov 01	15	200
	CATI	Bullies and Victims	14 Nov 01	28	228
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	01 Feb 02	12	240
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	01 Feb02	12	252
				67	
Region 3	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	12 Feb 02	58	310
	CATI	Anger Management	05 Feb 02	70	380
	CATI	Crisis Management	04 Feb 02	50	430
	ICHA	Literacy Promotion		1442	1872
	IDFY	Asset Building	21 Sep 01	19	1891
	IDFY	Asset Building	19 Mar 02	65	1956
				1704	
Region 4	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	29 Nov 01	33	1989
	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	24 Jan 02	26	2015
	CATI	Bullies & Victims	06 Feb 02	28	2043
	CATI	Crisis Management	07 Feb 02	20	2063
	ICHA	Young Readers Program		351	2414
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	16 Nov 01	41	2455
				499	
Region 5	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	11 Mar 02	30	2485
	CATI	Crisis Management	11 Oct 01	11	2496
	CATI	Bullies & Victims	12 Oct 01	9	2505
	IDFY	Asset Building	17 Jan 02	40	2545
	IDFY	Friendship Focus	18 Jan 02	31	2576
				121	
Region 6	YES	Reviving the Wonder	08 Nov 01	97	2673
	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	07 Feb 02	31	2704
	CATI	Crisis Planning	09 Oct 01	24	2728
	CATI	Crisis Support	11 Oct 01	11	2739
	IDFY	Friendship Focus	28 Sep 01	31	2770
	IDFY	Asset Building	24 Oct 01	45	2815
	ICHA	Ballet Folkorico		200	3015
Harassment				439	
Reg 1-2	SDE	Harassment Workshop	30 Oct 01	27	3042
Reg 3-4	SDE	Harassment Workshop	15 Nov 01	32	3074
Reg 4-5	SDE	Harassment Workshop	14 Nov 01	36	3110
Statewide					
	ICHA	Youth Symposium		410	3520
Coordinator Kickoff	SDE	Annual Kickoff for SDFS State Coordinators	18-Sep-01	90	3610
Sun Valley	SDE	Application Training	20 Apr 02	71	3681
SAP-Beg	CATI		17-Jun-02	63	3744
SAP-ADV	CATI		20-Jun-02	45	3789
IDFY Summit	IDFY Summit	Grand Targhee	10-Jun-02	198	3987
IDFY Summit	IDFY Summit	Lutherhaven-Coeur d'Alene	15 Jun 02	188	4175
Grant Writing	SDE-ISU	Coeur d'Alene	30-May-02	24	4199
		Parma	29-May-02	19	4218
		Jerome	21-May-02	16	4234
		Pocatello	23-May-02	18	4252
				Total	4252

2001-2002 DISCRETIONARY GRANT PARTICIPATION												
Region	Provide d By	Title of Training	Date	Hisp Youth	Hisp Adult	Native American	SDFS Coord	DJC/SRO /Law	Stu- dents	Admin/T eachers	Counse lor	Grand Total by Regions
1	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	10 Dec 01							26		26
	YES	Aggression Replacement	21 Feb 02							17		17
	CATI	Bullies and Victims	16 Nov 01							8	8	16
	CATI	Anger Management	15 Nov 01							15	10	25
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	1-Feb-02	6		2		3	72	10	8	101
												185
2	CATI	Insight into Violence	13 Nov 01							20	8	28
	CATI	Bullies and Victims	14 Nov 01							6	9	15
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	1-Feb-02		-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	1-Feb-02		-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
												67
3	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	12 Feb 02							58		58
	CATI	Anger Management	05 Feb 02					1		59	10	70
	CATI	Crisis Management	04 Feb 02				3			9	38	50
	IDFY	Asset Building	21 Sep 01		6		1	5	7			19
	IDFY	Asset Building	19 Mar 02						65			65
	ICHA	Hispanic Literacy Promotion		884	558							1704
4	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	29 Nov 01							33		33
	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	24 Jan 02							26		26
	CATI	Bullies & Victims	06 Feb 02							20	8	28
	CATI	Crisis Management	07 Feb 02					2		10	8	20
	IDFY	Leadership Retreat	16 Nov 01	8	-				25	2	6	41
	ICHA	Readers Program		285	66							499
5	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	11 Mar 02							30		30
	CATI	Crisis Management	11 Oct 01					1		5	5	11
	CATI	Bullies & Victims	12 Oct 01					1		4	4	9
	IDFY	Asset Building	17 Jan 02		4	-		2	24	6	4	40
	IDFY	Friendship Focus	18 Jan 02					1	25	4	1	31
												121
6	YES	Reviving the Wonder	08 Nov 01						80	17		97
	YES	Creating Respectful Schools	07 Feb 02							31		31
	CATI	Crisis Planning	09 Oct 01					1		8	15	24
	CATI	Crisis Support	11 Oct 01								11	11
	ICHA	Folklorico Ballet		25	175							363
	IDFY	Friendship Focus	28 Sep 01		1	-		6	20	-	5	31
	IDFY	Asset Building	24 Oct 01					3	31	10	1	45
Harassment												76
Reg 1-2	SDE	Harassment Workshop	30 Oct 01				1	1		17	8	27
Reg 3-4	SDE	Harassment Workshop	15 Nov 01		1		2	1		22	7	32
Reg 4-5	SDE	Harassment Workshop	14 Nov 01				2			12	22	36
Statewide												95
Coordinator Kickoff	SDE	Annual Kickoff for SDFS State Coordinators	18-Sep-01				90					90
Sun Valley	SDE	Application Training	20 Apr 02				71					71
SAP	CATI	Beg SAP	17-Jun-02									63
SAP	CATI	Adv SAP	20-Jun-02									45
IDFY	Summit	Grand Targhee	10-Jun-02						198			198
IDFY	Summit	Lutherhaven-Coeur d'Alene	15 Jun 02						188			188
Grant Writing	SDE-ISU	Coeur d'Alene	30-May-02				24					24
		Parma	29-May-02				19					19
		Jerome	21-May-02				16					16
		Pocatello	23-May-02				18					18
	ICHA	Youth Symposium		325	85							410
		Column/Category Totals		1,533	896	2	247	28	759	485	196	1142
Grand Total												4252



**SCHOOL CAMPUS AND SCHOOL
ACTIVITIES STUDENT INCIDENT REPORTS**

Student Incident Comparisons 1998-2002

Distribution, Use and Possession

Tobacco Alcohol Drugs

Student

Harassment

Vandalism

Fights

Insubordination

Weapons

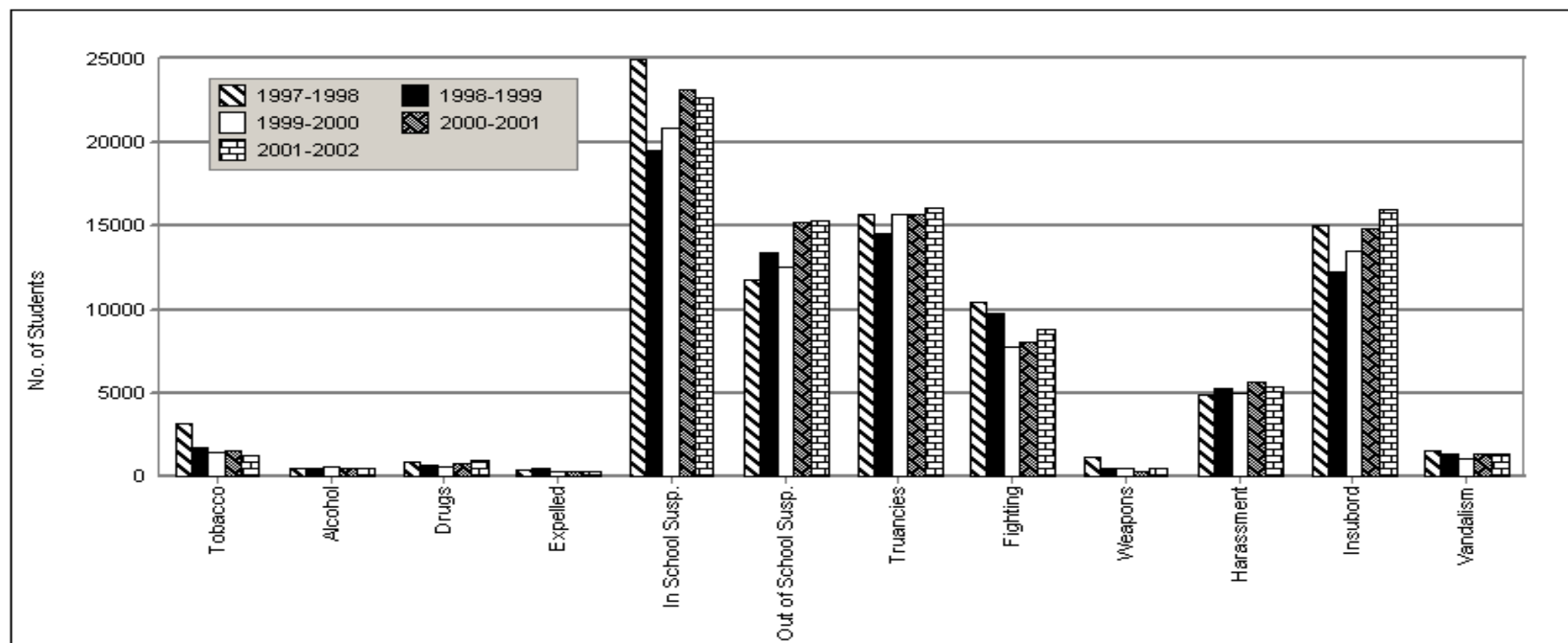
Suspensions Program

Truancies

Student Expulsions

Incident Report Glossary

**School Campus and School Activities Incident Report Comparison for
1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02**

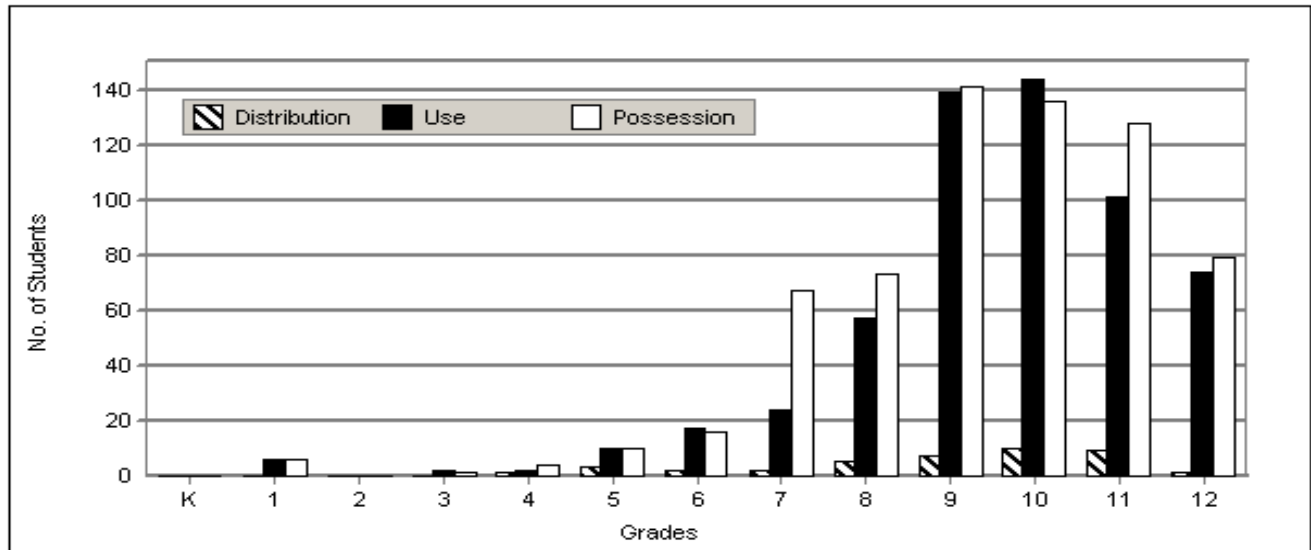


Years	Tobacco	Alcohol	Drugs	Expelled	In School Susp.	Out of School Susp.	Truancies	Fighting	Weapons	Harassment	Insubord	Vandalism	Enrollment
1997-1998	3151	458	848	406	24972	11764	15670	10400	1132	4900	15039	1528	244403
1998-1999	1771	526	665	435	19494	13408	14590	9750	500	5248	12225	1297	244643
1999-2000	1441	553	608	269	20846	12584	15729	7717	444	4968	13541	1063	245226
2000-2001	1554	481	788	245	23162	15245	15684	8029	311	5656	14833	1299	245009
2001-2002	1277	499	940	265	22718	15352	16074	8836	464	5352	16037	1347	246415

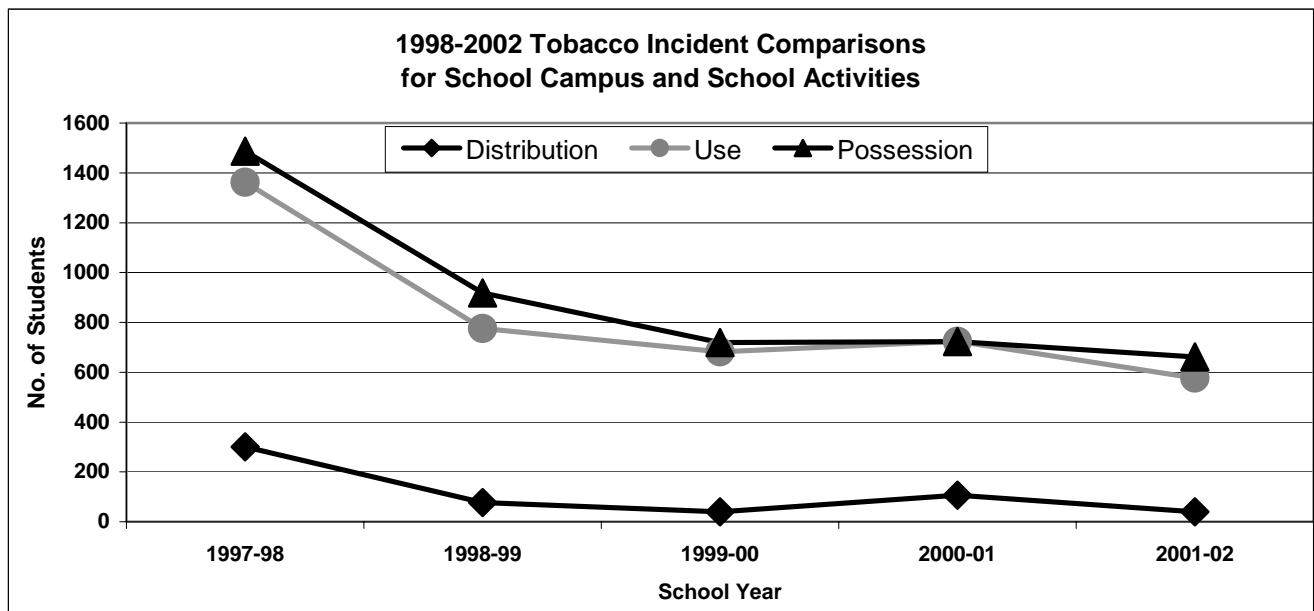
The number of incidents are shown for fighting, harassment, insubordination and vandalism. (See attached charts for incident totals.) Suspensions are for first time offenders and repeats.

With the "no tolerance" rule on weapons, other items are being classified as weapons. (See attached weapons chart.)

**School Campus and School Activities
2001-2002 Student Tobacco Distribution, Use and Possession**

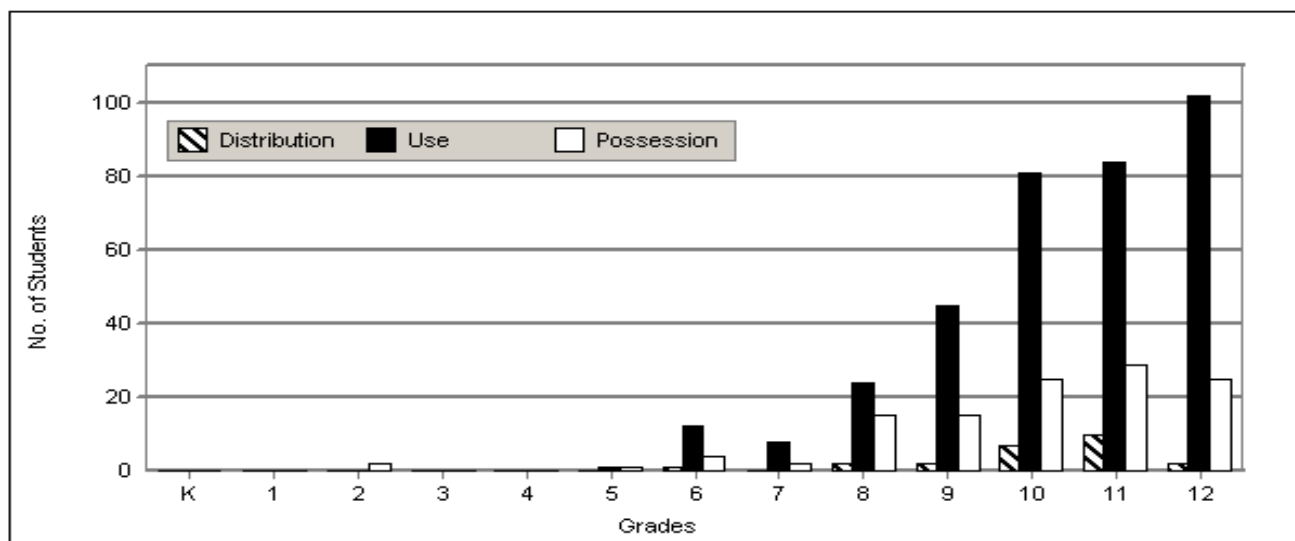


Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Distribution	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	5	7	10	9	1	40
Use	0	6	0	2	2	10	17	24	57	139	144	101	74	576
Possession	0	6	0	1	4	10	16	67	73	141	136	128	79	661
Totals	0	12	0	3	7	23	35	93	135	287	290	238	154	1277

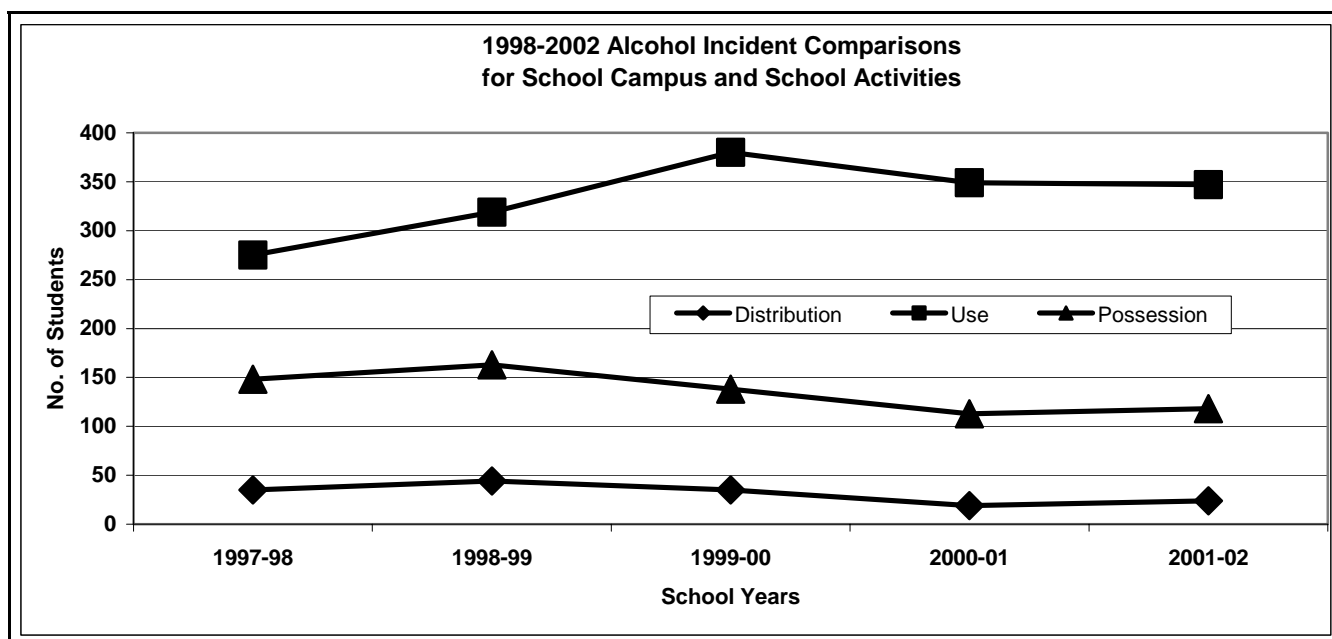


Years	Distribution	Use	Possession	Total
1997-98	301	1363	1487	3151
1998-99	77	776	918	1771
1999-00	40	682	719	1441
2000-01	107	724	723	1554
2001-02	40	576	661	1277

School Campus and School Activities 2001-2002 Student Alcohol Distribution, Use and Possession

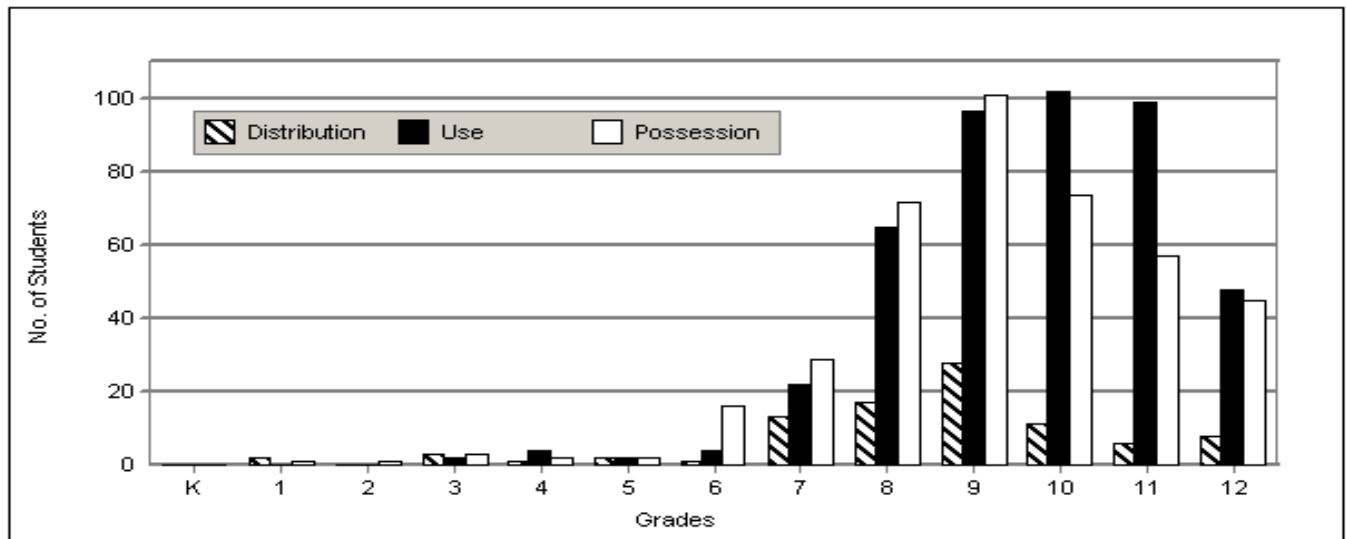


Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	7	10	2	24
Use	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	8	24	45	81	84	102	357
Possession	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	2	15	15	25	29	25	118
Totals	0	0	2	0	0	2	17	10	41	62	113	123	129	499

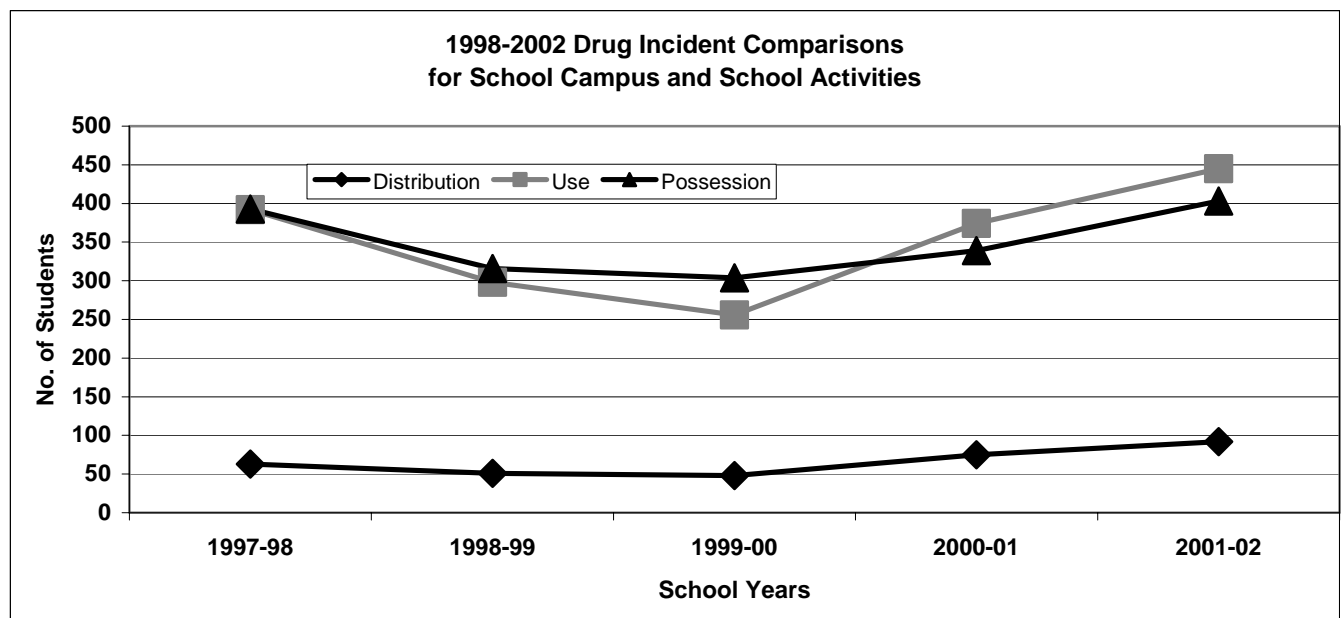


Years	Distribution	Use	Possession	Totals
1997-98	35	275	148	458
1998-99	44	319	163	526
1999-00	35	380	138	553
2000-01	19	349	113	481
2001-02	24	347	118	499

**School Campus and School Activities
2001-2002 Student Drug Distribution, Use and Possession**

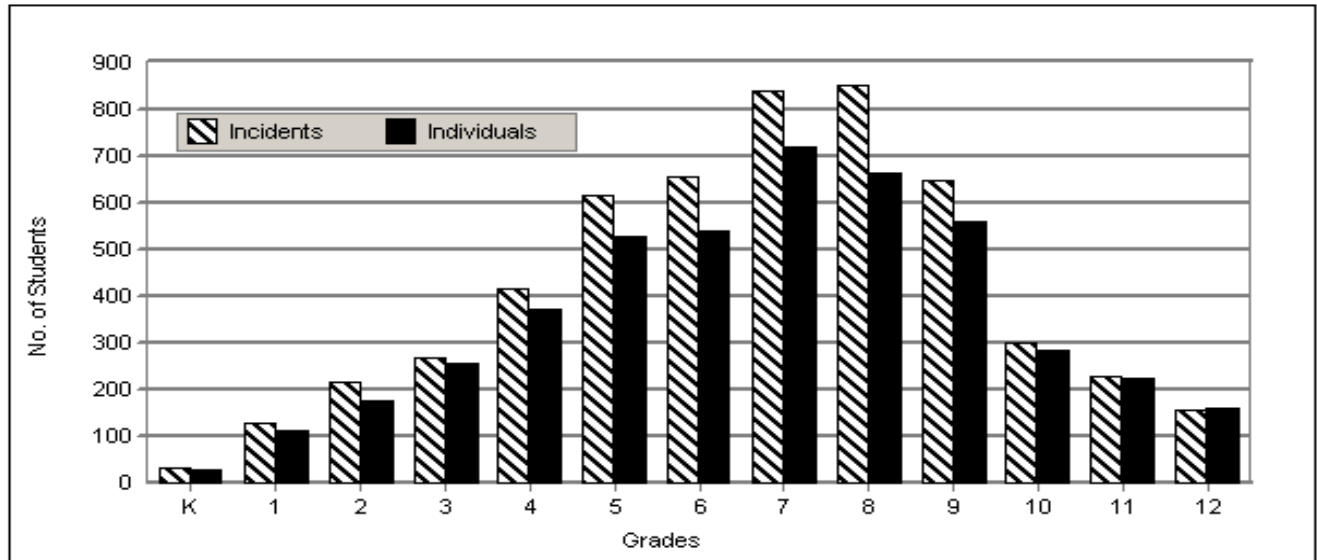


Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Distribution	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	13	17	28	11	6	8	92
Use	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	22	65	97	102	99	48	445
Possession	0	1	1	3	2	2	16	29	72	101	74	57	45	403
Totals	0	3	1	8	7	6	21	64	154	226	187	162	101	940



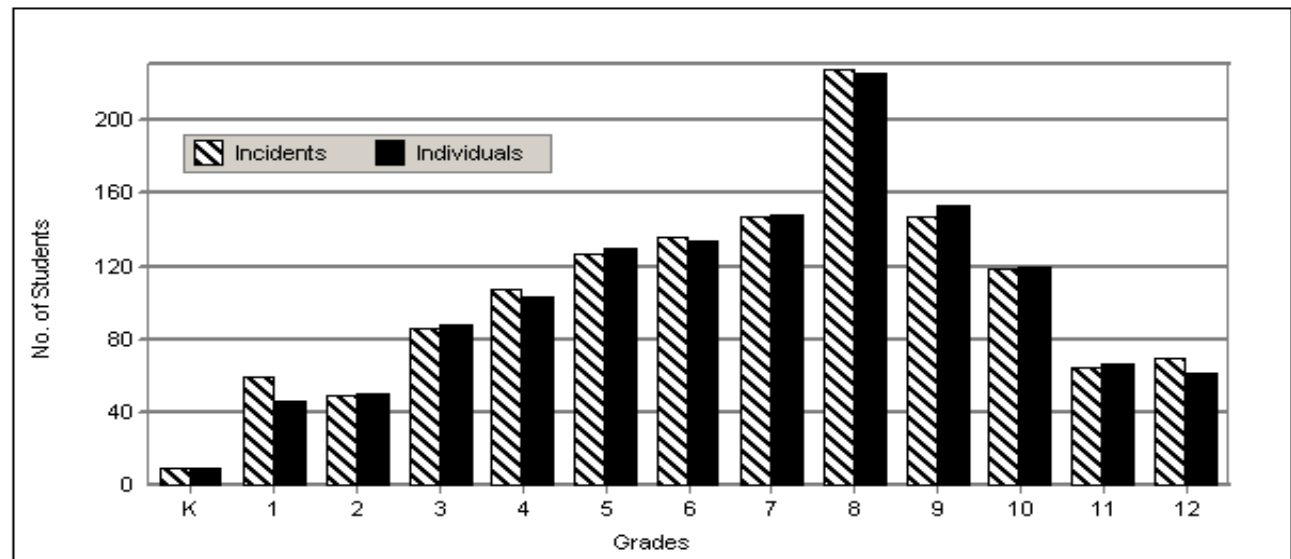
	Distribution	Use	Possession	Totals
1997-98	63	392	393	848
1998-99	51	298	316	665
1999-00	48	256	304	608
2000-01	75	374	339	788
2001-02	92	445	403	940

School Campus and School Activities
2001-2002 Student Harassment - Individuals/Incidents



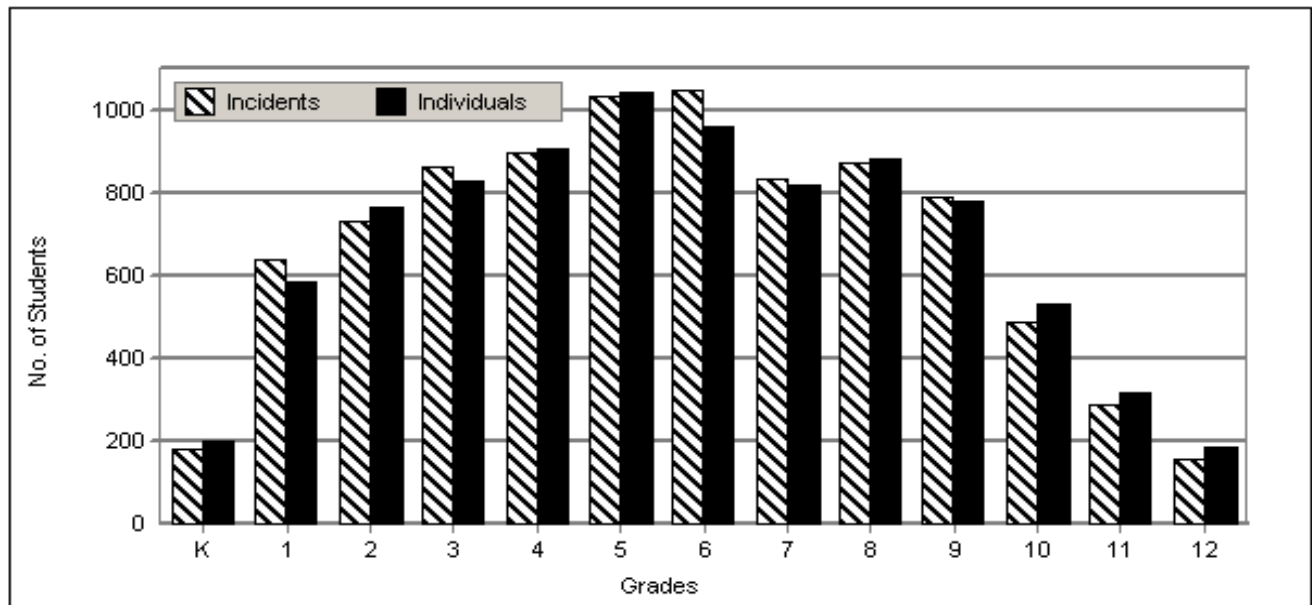
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Incidents	31	126	217	268	415	614	657	838	853	649	300	228	156	5352
Individuals	28	110	177	254	372	529	540	719	663	561	283	224	158	4618

School Campus and School Activities
2001-2002 Student Vandalism - Individuals/Incidents



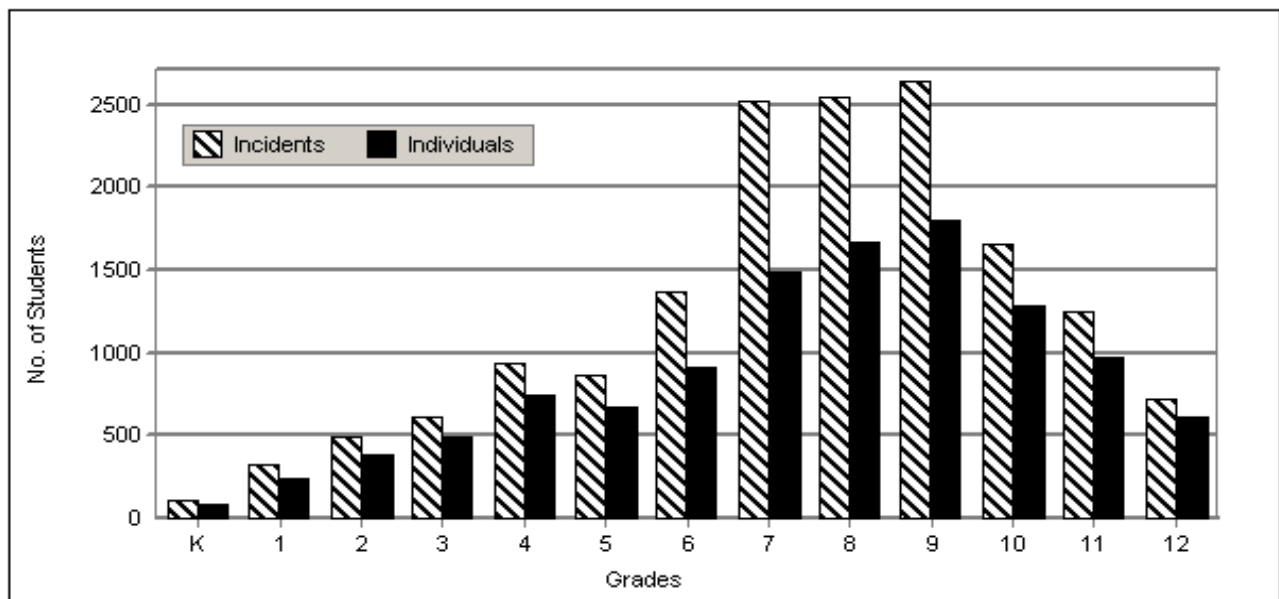
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Incidents	9	59	49	86	107	127	136	147	228	147	119	64	69	1347
Individuals	9	46	50	88	103	130	134	148	226	153	120	66	61	1334

School Campus and School Activities
2001-2002 Student Fights - Individuals/Incidents



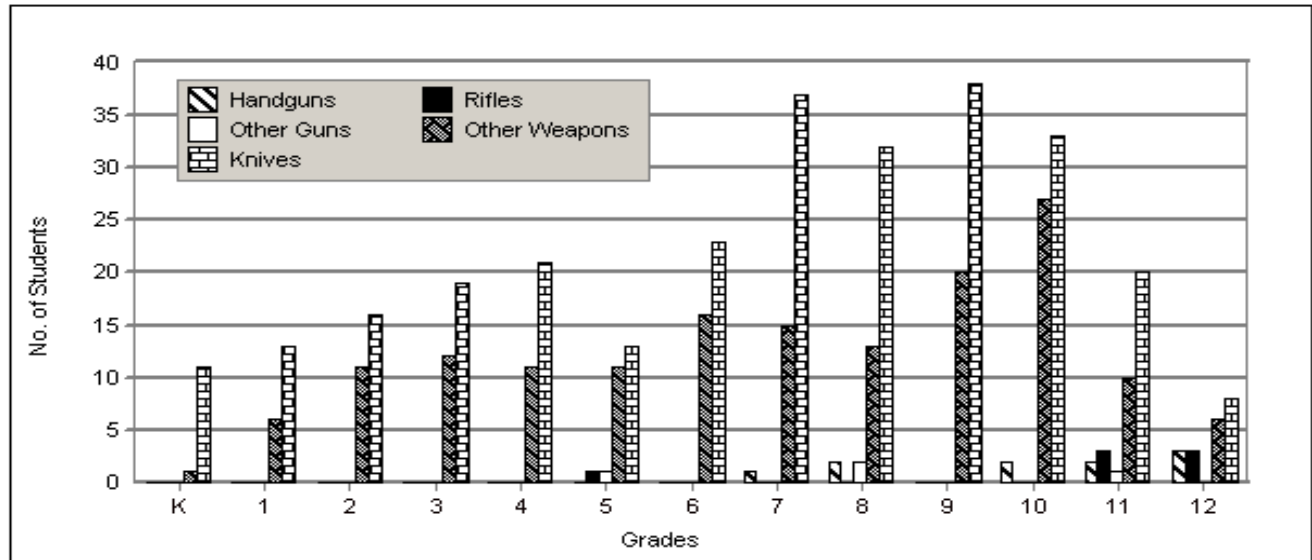
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Incidents	183	642	733	867	899	1034	1049	835	873	791	489	286	155	8836
Individuals	199	588	766	829	910	1044	964	820	885	783	531	318	184	8821

School Campus and School Activities
2001-2002 Student Insubordination - Individuals/Incidents



Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Incidents	103	322	494	615	934	867	1365	2524	2544	2643	1656	1250	720	16037
Individuals	80	243	381	491	746	668	913	1490	1667	1805	1285	973	611	11353

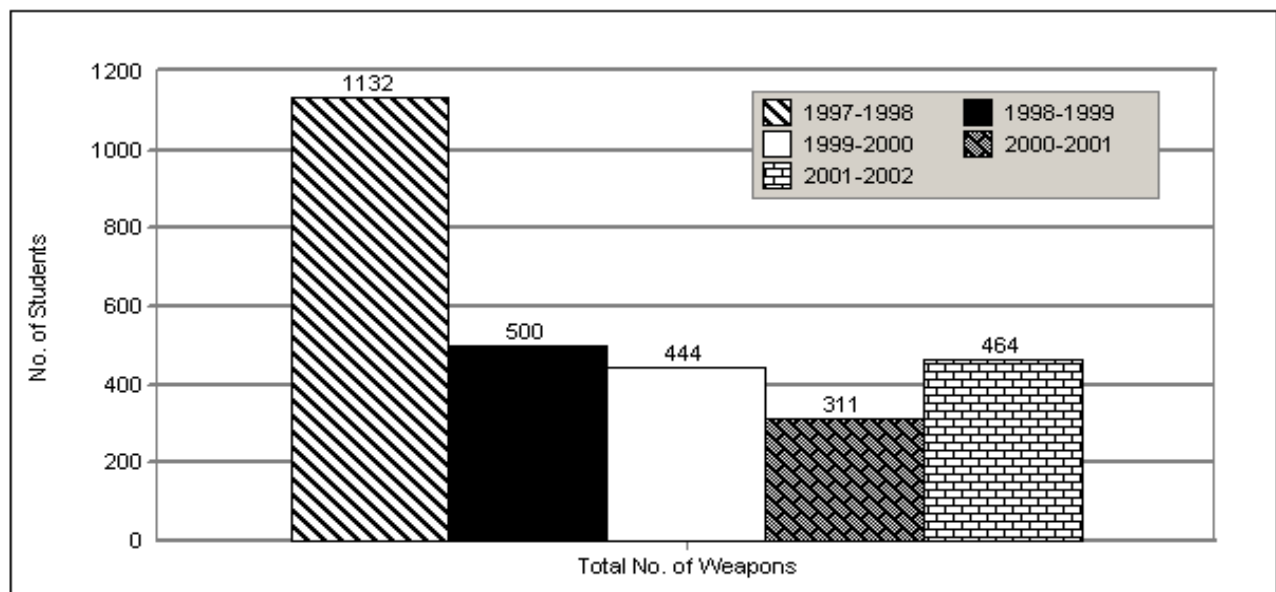
2001-2002 Weapons on School Grounds



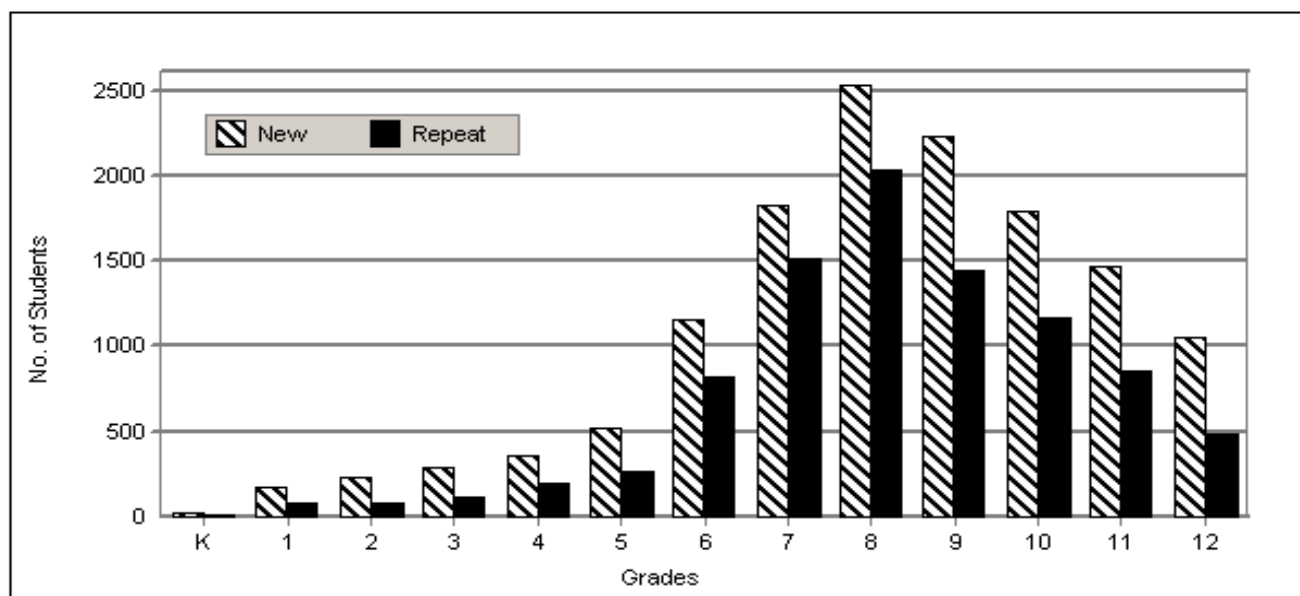
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Hand Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	3	10
Rifles	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7
Other Guns	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Other Weapons	1	6	11	12	11	11	16	15	13	20	27	10	6	159
Knives	11	13	16	19	21	13	23	37	32	38	33	20	8	284
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	2	6	6	464

Types of Other Weapons :

Toy guns, Paintball gun, pellet guns, BB guns, nail files, mace, brass knuckles, metal mop handle, matches, fire crackers, lighter, smoke and stink bombs, needles/pins, chain, pencils, pens, police baton, screw driver, razor blades, straight paper clip, baseball bat, box cutters, Chinese star, scissors, sling shot

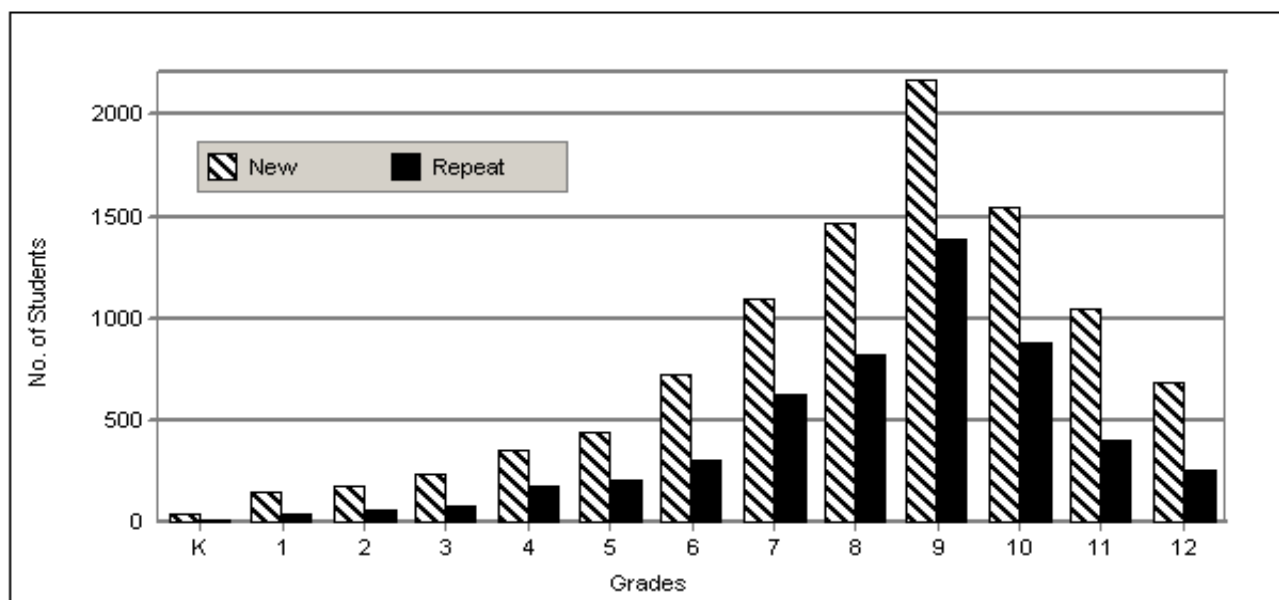


2001-2002 In School Student Suspensions



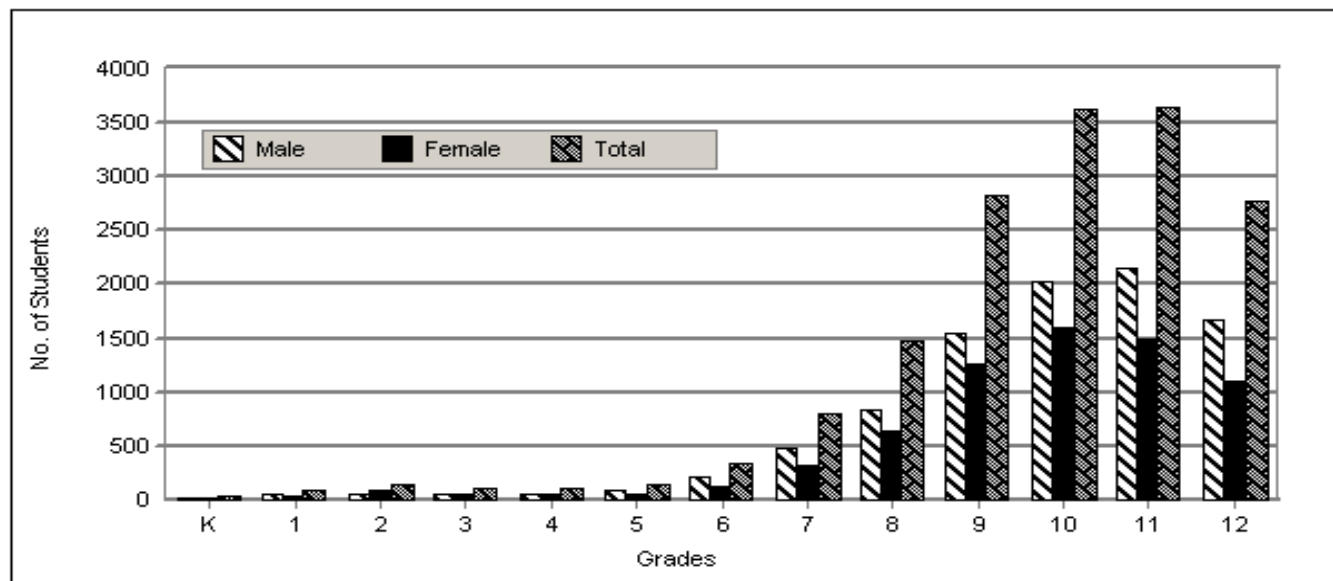
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
New	26	169	232	285	356	516	1151	1825	2532	2234	1792	1469	1046	13633
Repeat	11	83	85	114	191	270	824	1516	2034	1441	1169	858	489	9085
Totals	37	252	317	399	547	786	1975	3341	4566	3675	2961	2327	1535	22718

2001-2002 Out of School Student Suspensions



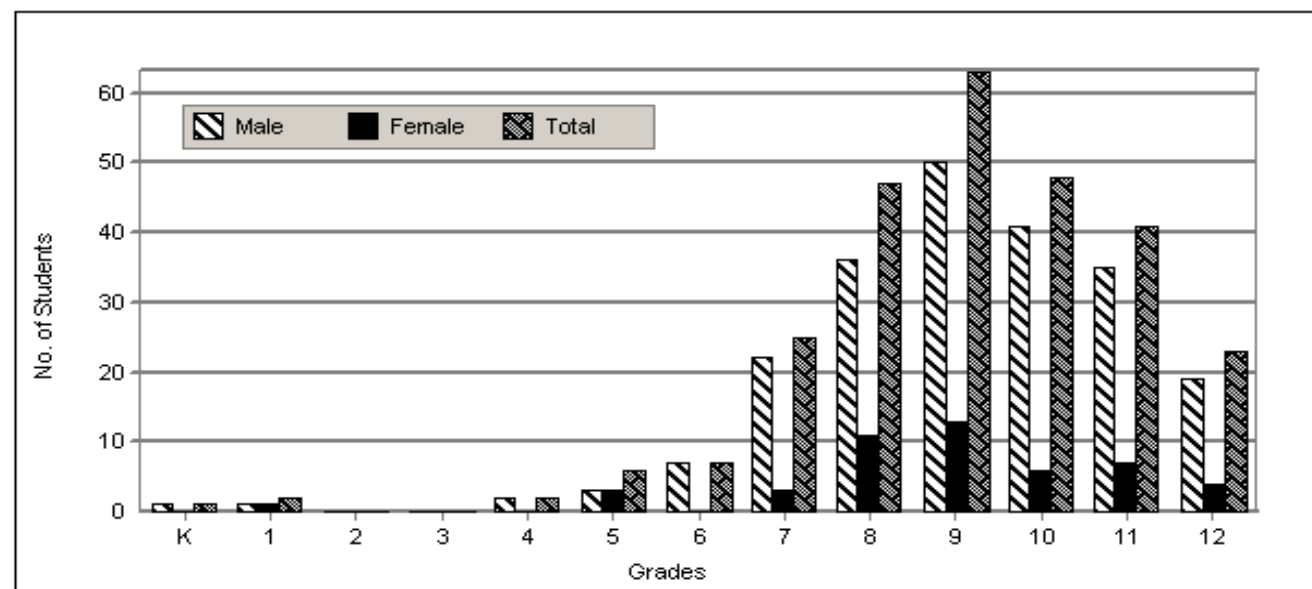
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
New	42	147	174	239	348	441	719	1098	1465	2167	1548	1051	680	10119
Repeat	14	36	56	74	173	201	301	629	825	1387	881	398	258	5233
Totals	56	183	230	313	521	642	1020	1727	2290	3554	2429	1449	938	15352

2001-2002 Student Truancies



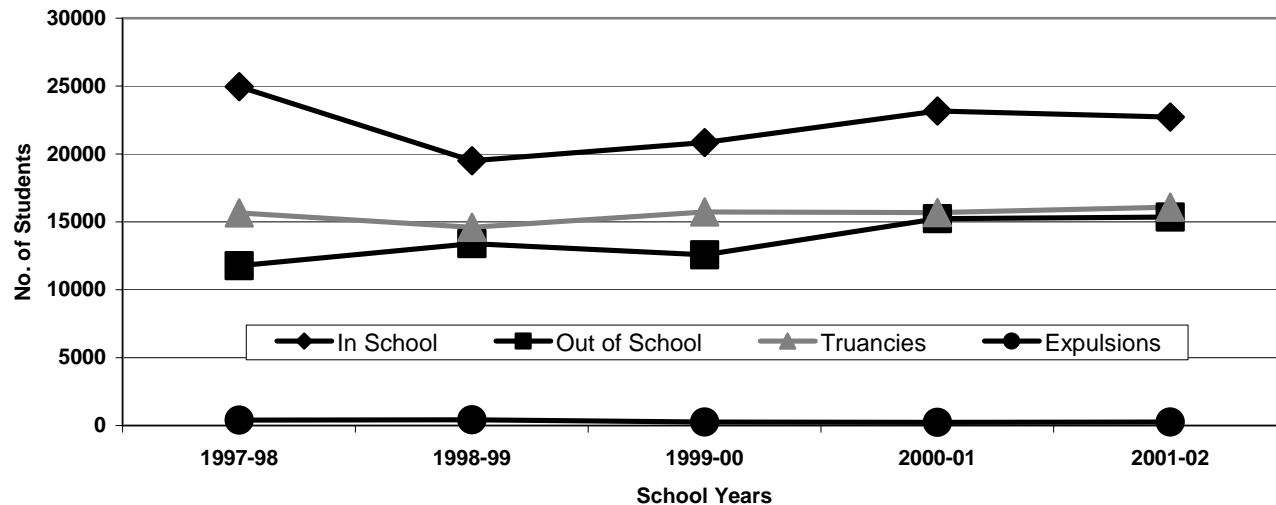
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Male	24	53	55	49	61	85	207	481	829	1551	2033	2156	1671	9255
Female	15	34	80	49	50	53	127	318	647	1270	1593	1486	1097	6819
Totals	39	87	135	98	111	138	334	799	1476	2821	3626	3642	2768	16074

2001-2002 Student Expulsions



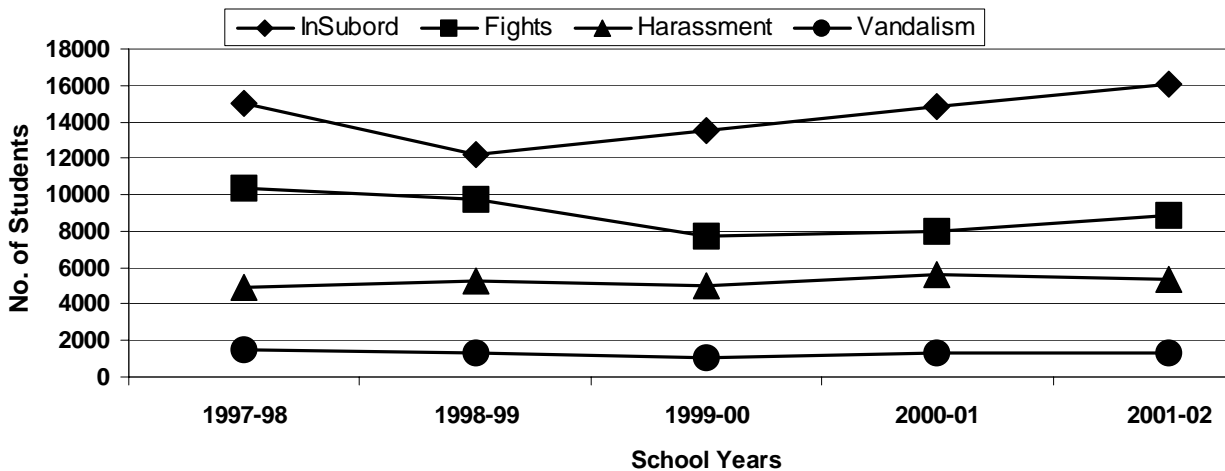
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Totals
Male	1	1	0	0	2	3	7	22	36	50	41	35	19	217
Female	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	11	13	6	7	4	48
Totals	1	2	0	0	2	6	7	25	47	63	48	41	23	265

1998-2002 Comparison of Incidents for In and Out of School Suspensions, Truancies and Expulsions



School Years	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
In School	24972	19494	20846	23162	22718
Out of School	11764	13408	12584	15245	15352
Truancies	15670	14590	15729	15684	16074
Expulsions	406	435	269	245	265

1998-2002 Comparison of Incidents for Insubordination, Fights, Harassments and Vandalism



School Years	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
InSubord	15039	12225	13541	14833	16037
Fights	10400	9750	7717	8029	8836
Harassment	4900	5248	4968	5656	5352
Vandalism	1528	1297	1063	1299	1347

INCIDENT REPORT GLOSSARY

Distribution: Includes sale and/or providing alcohol, tobacco or drugs to another while on school campus or at school sponsored activities.

Use: Means use on school campus or at school sponsored activities of alcohol, tobacco or drugs.

Possession: Means drugs, alcohol, or tobacco carried by a student while on the school campus or at school sponsored activities.

Suspensions: Means temporarily suspended from classes and/or school.

New: First offense by student

Repeat: Second/additional offenses by same student

Truancy: Repeatedly violating the attendance regulations established by the School Board.

Expulsion: Expelled from school.

Fighting: Means physical assault directed at another person.

Insubordination: Includes verbal abuse, failure to follow verbal instructions and/or requests.

Harassment: Includes obscene gestures, taunting, and jokes about ethnic heritage, parentage and remarks about physical characteristics.

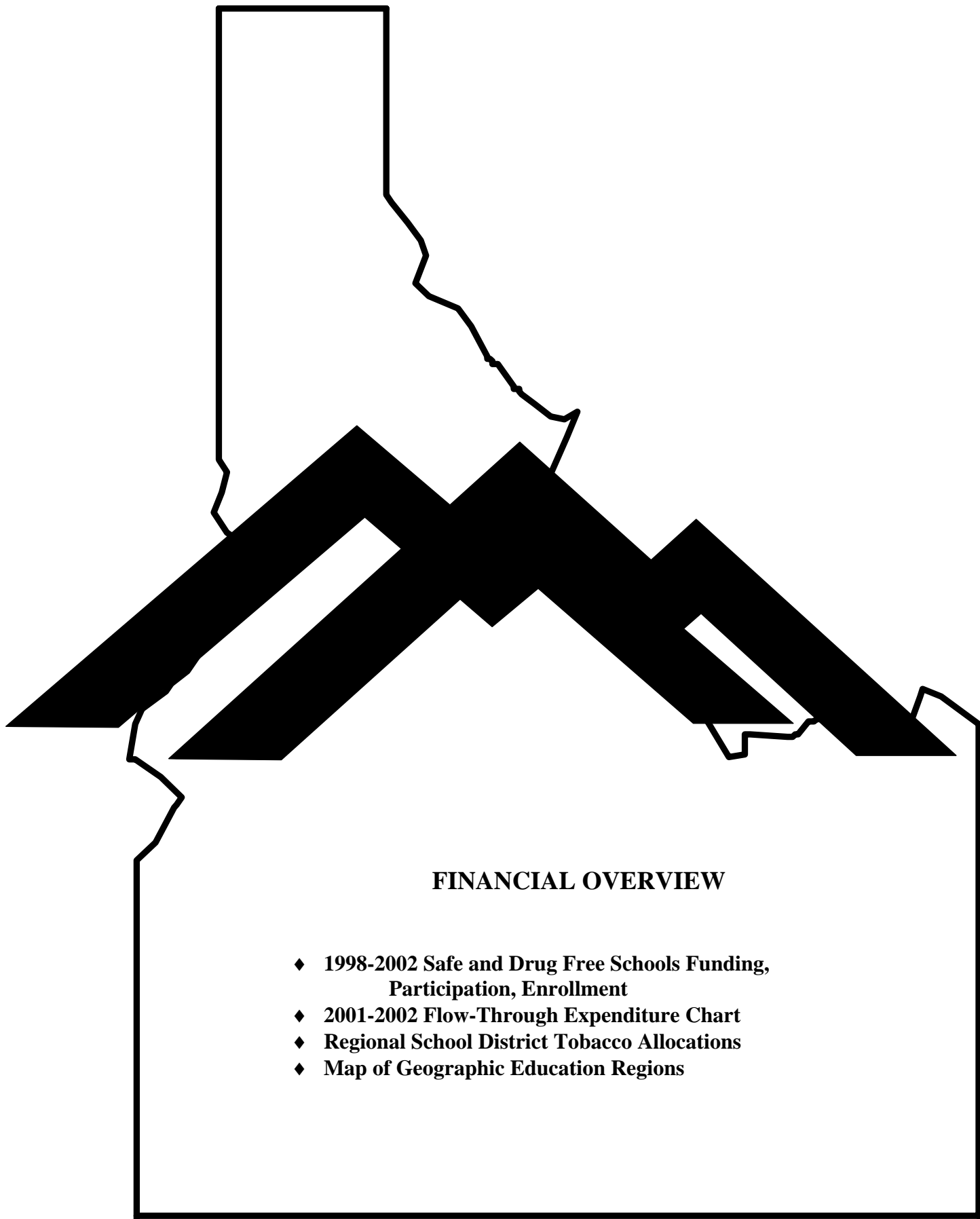
Vandalism: Includes disrespect, destroying, defacing property and/or buildings.

Incidents: All incidents are recorded. Individuals are counted only once even if they are involved in multiple incidents.

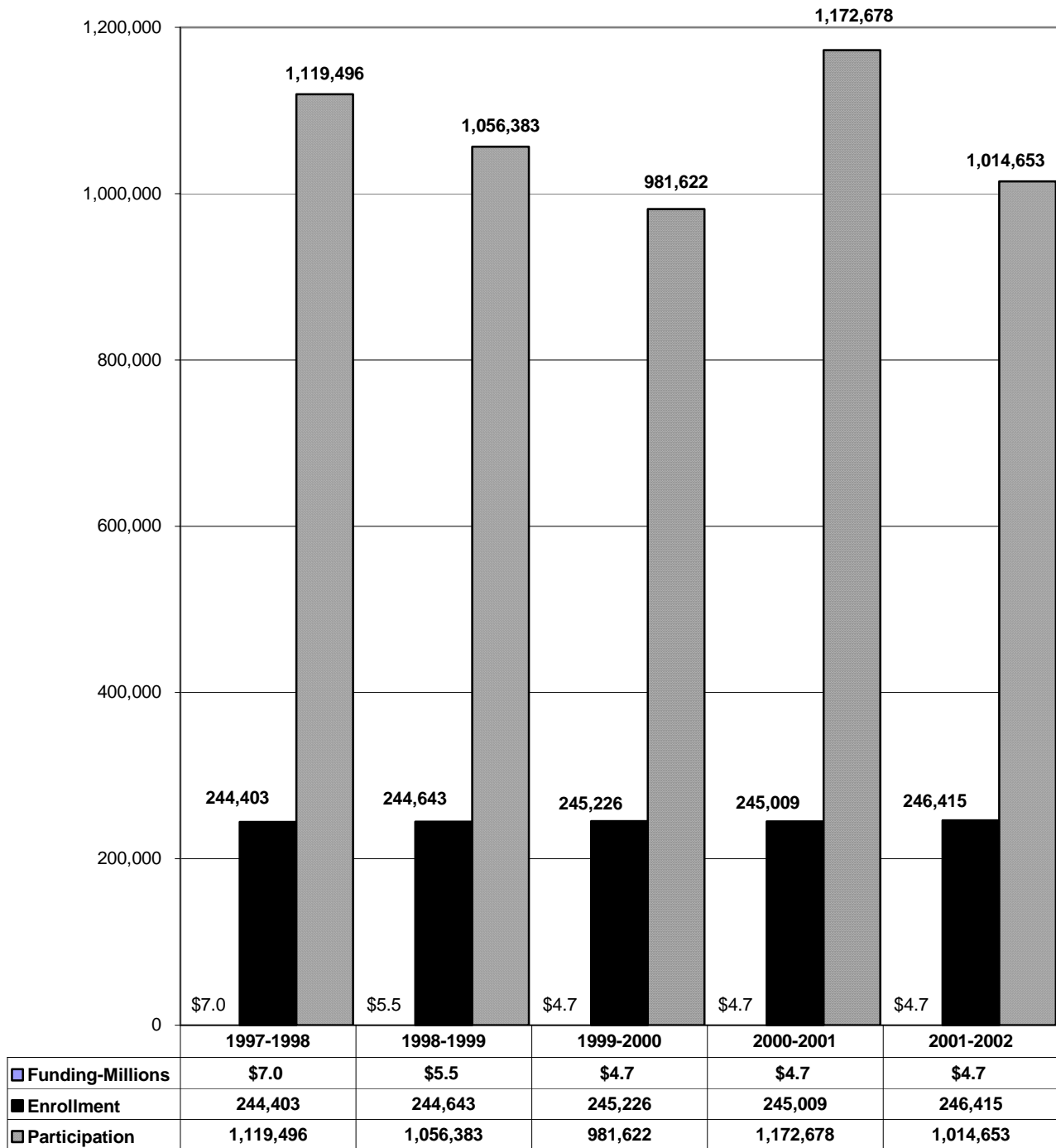
Other Guns/Firearms: Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive; the frame or receiver of a rifle, handgun or shotgun; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer. Any destructive device, which includes:

- (a) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas; 1) bomb; 2) grenade, 3) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, 4) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, 5) mine, 6) or similar device.
- (b) any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter.
- (c) any combination or parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

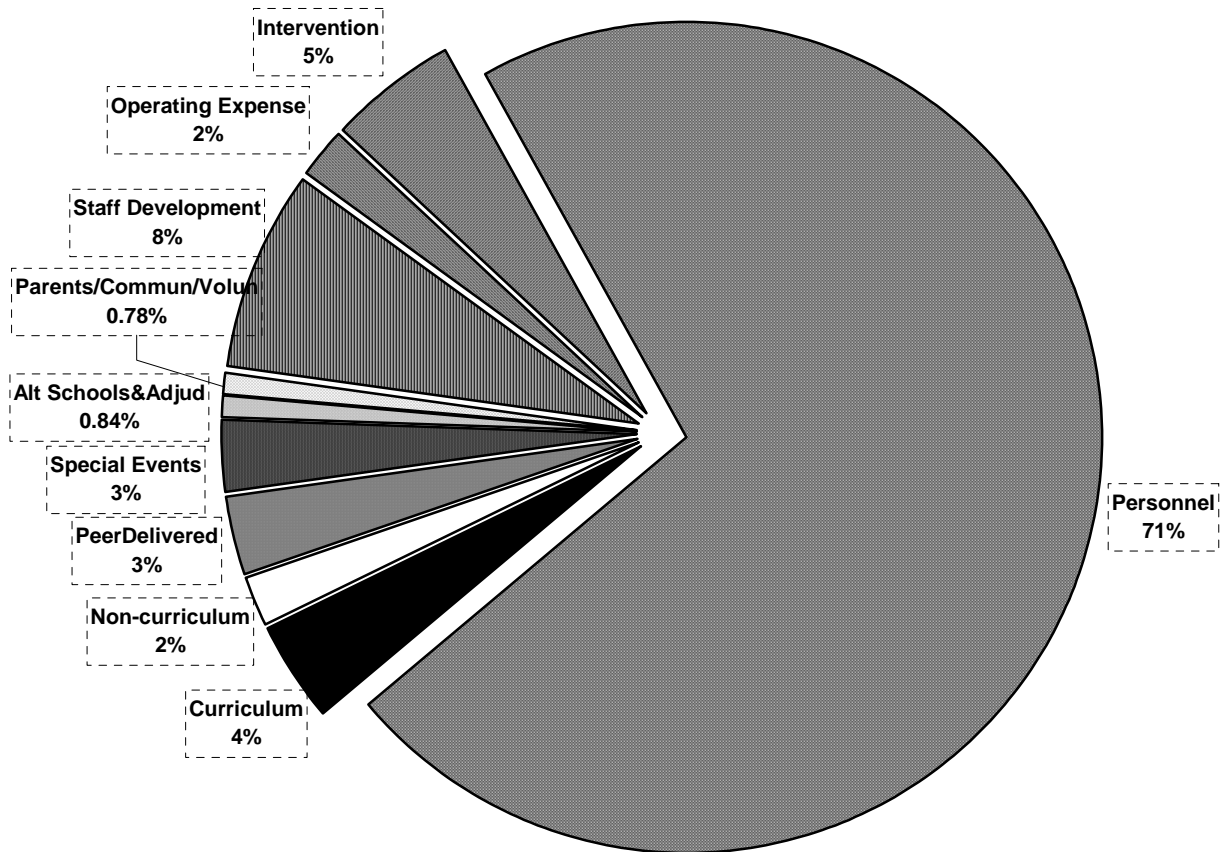
Other Weapon: Defined according to District policy but generally any deadly/dangerous weapon, or object used for physical assault.



**1998-2002 SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS
FUNDING, PARTICIPATION, ENROLLMENT**



**2001-2002 STATE TOBACCO FUND
FLOW-THROUGH EXPENDITURES PER PROGRAM COMPONENTS**



Curriculum	\$156,634
Non-Curriculum/After School	81,570
Peer Delivered	129,936
Special Events	105,436
Alt Schools/Adjudicated	34,441
Parents/Communities/Volunteers	31,925
Staff Development	72,254
Operating Expense	326,921
Intervention	207,054
Prevention Program Staff	<u>\$2,936,444</u>
Total	<u>\$4,082,615</u>

Regional School District Tobacco Allocations
School Year 2001-2002 (FY2001)
Each School District Base + \$1500

Region I	Amount	Region III	Amount	Region IV	Amount	Region V	Amount	Region VI	Amount
Avery 394	1,966	Basin 72	8,765	Blaine 61	49,943	Aberdeen 58	16,545	Arco (See Butte)	
Lake Pend 84	67,151	Boise 01	432,401	Bliss 234	4,206	American Falls 381	28,005	Blackfoot 55	70,392
W Bonner 83	25,507	Bruneau/GrV 365	10,342	Buhl 412	23,926	Arbon Elem 383*	1,818	Bonneville 93	126,270
Boundary 101	27,966	Caldwell 132	89,204	Camas 121	4,553	Bear Lake 33	27,419	Butte 111	11,384
Coeur d'Alene 271	150,659	Cambridge 432	5,294	Cassia 151	84,160	Grace 148	10,547	Challis 181	11,083
Kellogg 391	25,169	Cascade 422	8,100	Castleford 417	7,489	Marsh Valley 21	26,787	Clark County 161	5,195
Kootenai 274	6,302	Council 13	7,434	Dietrich 314	4,479	North Gem 149	4,710	Firth 059	17,162
Lakeland 272	68,148	Emmett 221	48,532	Filer 413	23,403	Oneida 351	17,723	Fremont Cnty 215	40,301
Mullan 392	4,351	Fruitland 373	24,472	Glenns Ferry 192	11,638	Pocatello 25	204,570	Idaho Falls 091	172,623
Plum/Worley 44	9,987	Garden Valley 71	6,582	Gooding 231	23,345	Preston 201	41,231	Jefferson Cnty 251	66,353
Post Falls 273	70,819	Homedale 370	21,774	Hagerman 233	8,024	Rockland 382	4,240	Mackay 182	6,013
St Maries 41	21,554	HorseshoeBend 73	6,486	Hansen 415	8,180	Snake River 52	36,923	Madison 321	68,534
Wallace 393	12,620	Kuna 03	46,941	Jerome 261	51,128	Soda Springs 150	19,899	Ririe 252	13,376
Total	\$ 492,199	Marsing 363	13,387	Kimberly 414	22,005	West Side 202	10,683	S Lemhi 292	4,012
Region II		McCall-Donn 421	18,007	MinidokaCnty 331	76,937			Salmon 291	21,628
Cottonwood 242	9,622	Meadows Vall 11	4,823	Murtaugh 418	5,951			Shelley 060	35,789
Culdesac 342	5,092	Melba 136	12,713	Richfield 316	4,600			Sugar-Salem 322	23,484
Genesee282	6,864	Meridian 02	372,707	Shoshone 312	8,884			Swan Valley 92	2,565
Grangeville 241	29,019	Middleton 134	35,565	Three Creek 416*	1,646			Teton County 401	22,804
Highland 305	5,684	Midvale 433	3,326	Twin Falls 411	115,590			W Jefferson 253	12,769
Kamiah 304	11,442	Mtn. Home 193	73,624	Valley 262	12,641			Youth Serv Cntr*	5,722
Kendrick 283	7,372	Nampa 131	170,646	Wendell 232	18,602				
Lapwai 341	9,804								
Lewiston 340	84,856	Notus 135	6,938	SSDeaf/Blnd	3,123				
Moscow 281	43,737	Parma 137	18,083						
NezPerce 302	5,033	Payette 371	32,907						
Orofino 171	25,885	Prairie 191	1,583						
Potlatch 285	11,335	Pleasant Valley 364*	1,978						
Whitepine 288	6,266	Vallivue 139	57,442						
Troy 287	6,875	Weiser 431	28,462						
Total	268,886	Wilder 133	10,075						
Total	\$ 761,085	Total	\$1,595,903	Total	\$574,453	Total	\$451,100	Total	\$ 737,459
Total Allocations									\$ 4,120,000
*Schools which did not apply for funds			\$11,164						

REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBERS

SCHOOL DISTRICTS ARE FURTHER CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO ONE OF SIX GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS IN THE STATE.
THESE REGIONS FOLLOW SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AS OPPOSED TO COUNTY BOUNDARY LINES.

REGION I (13 Districts)

041 St. Maries
044 Plummer/Worley
083 West Bonner County
084 Lake Pend Oreille
101 Boundary County
271 Coeur d'Alene
272 Lakeland
273 Post Falls
274 Kootenai
391 Kellogg
392 Mullan
393 Wallace
394 Avery

REGION II (14 Districts)

171 Orofino
241 Grangeville
242 Cottonwood
281 Moscow

282 Genesee
283 Kendrick
285 Potlatch
286 Whitepine
302 Nezperce
304 Kamiah
305 Highland
340 Lewiston
341 Lapwai
342 Culdesac

REGION III (31 Districts)

001 Boise	191 Prairie Elementary
002 Meridian	193 Mountain Home
003 Kuna	221 Emmett
011 Meadows Valley	363 Marsing
013 Council	364 Pleasant Valley
071 Garden Valley	365 Bruneau-Grand View
072 Basin	370 Homedale
073 Horseshoe Bend	371 Payette
131 Nampa	372 New Plymouth
132 Caldwell	373 Fruitland
133 Wilder	421 McCall-donnely
134 Middleton	422 Cascade
135 Notus	431 Weiser
136 Melba	432 Cambridge
137 Parma	433 Midvale
139 Vallivue	

REGION IV (22 Districts)

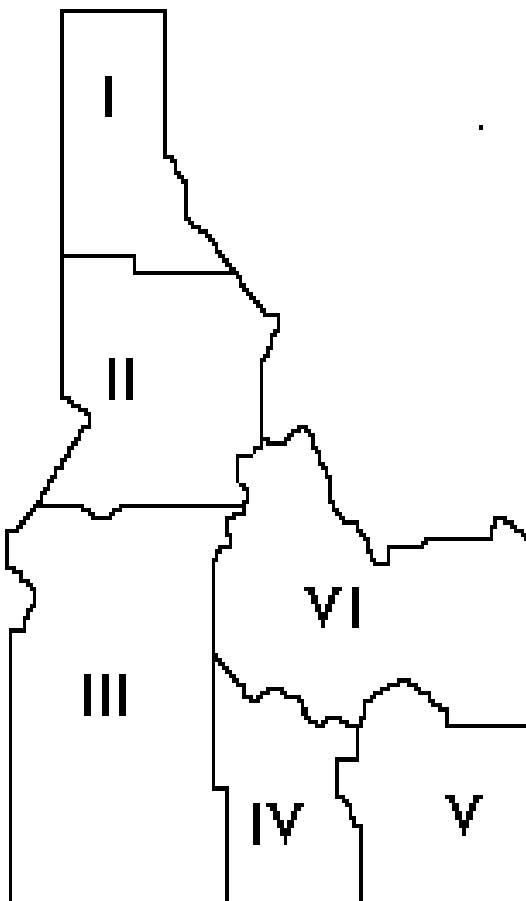
061 Blaine County
121 Camas County
151 Cassia County
192 Glenns Ferry
231 Gooding
232 Wendell
233 Hagerman
234 Bliss
261 Jerome
262 Valley
312 Shoshone
314 Dietrich
316 Richfield
331 Minidoka County
411 Twin Falls
412 Buhl
413 Filer
414 Kimberly
415 Hansen
416 Three Creek
417 Castleford
418 Murtaugh
SSDeaf/Blind

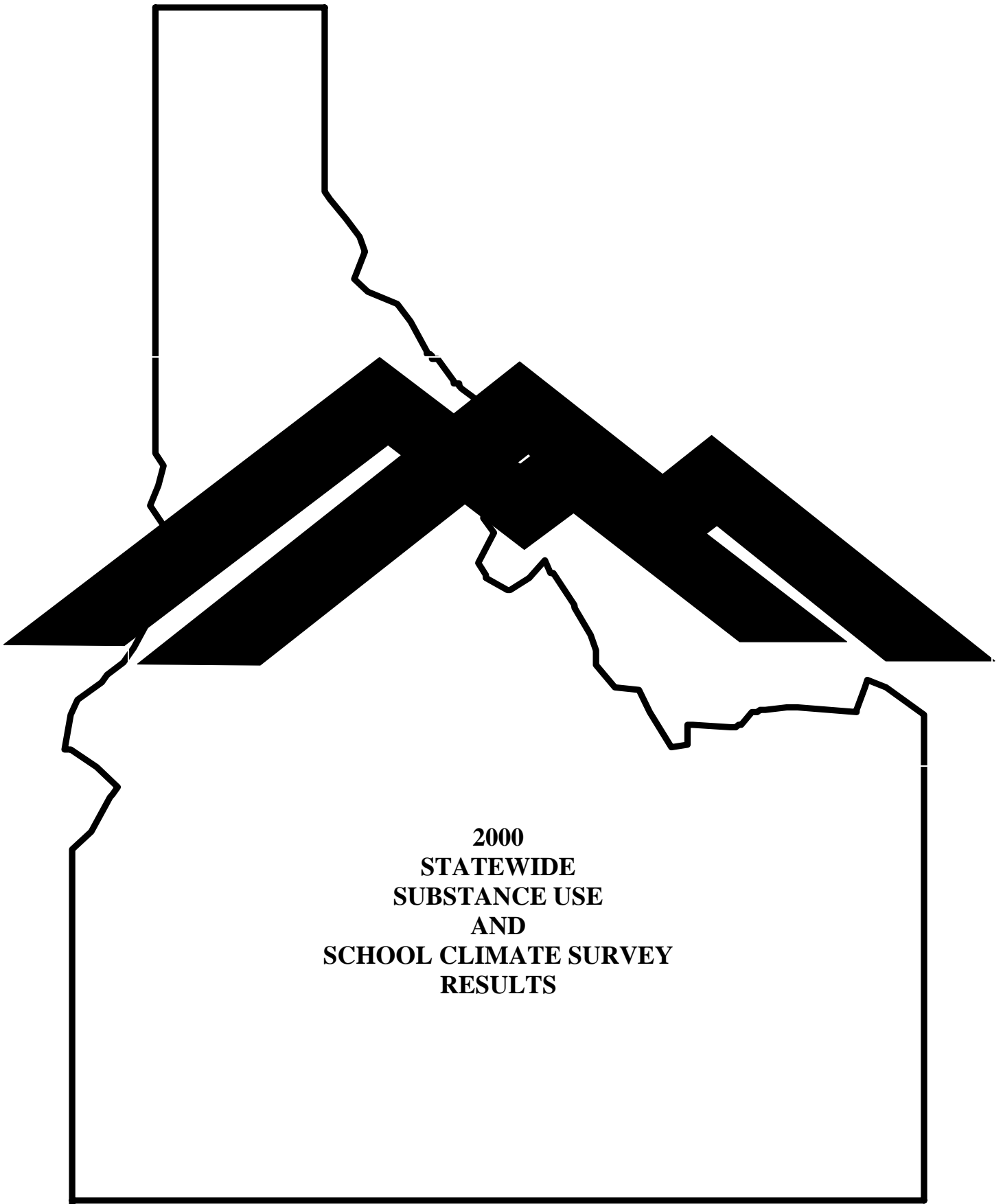
REGION V (14 Districts)

021 Marsh Valley
025 Pocatello
033 Bear Lake
052 Snake River
058 Aberdeen
148 Grace
149 North Gem
150 Soda Springs
201 Preston
202 West Side
351 Oneida
381 American Falls
382 Rockland
383 Arbon Elementary

REGION VI (19 Districts)

055 Blackfoot
059 Firth
060 Shelley
091 Idaho Falls
092 Swan Valley
093 Bonneville
111 Butte County
161 Clark County
181 Challis
182 Mackay
215 Fremont County
251 Jefferson County
252 Ririe
253 West Jefferson
291 Salmon
292 South Lemhi
321 Madison
322 Sugar-Salem
401 Teton





IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

IDAHO SCHOOLS SURVEY SHOWS PREVENTION IS WORKING

2000 STATEWIDE SUBSTANCE USE AND SCHOOL CLIMATE SURVEY

Shown below are highlights of the 2000 Substance Use and School Climate Survey conducted by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory (NWREL) for the Idaho State Department of Education. The 2000 survey replicated a study conducted in 1996 and 1998 by NWREL, thereby allowing comparisons between data gathered in 1996, 1998 and 2000. The first 1996 survey included only sixth, eighth, and twelfth grade students, the 1998 survey added the tenth grade, and the 2000 survey added the ninth and eleventh grades as well.

From 1996 to 2000, most of the various measures of substance use included in the survey show either a drop in substance use or substance use rates which have remained stable and well below national averages.

Sample Sizes by Grade and Region

Grade	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Region V	Region VI	Total
6	283	239	240	296	260	195	1513
8	357	393	408	361	271	248	2038
9	301	233	347	262	256	226	1625
10	295	240	249	205	213	247	1449
11	170	226	470	242	223	335	1666
12	229	218	399	237	203	204	1490
Total	1635	1549	2113	1633	1426	1455	9781

ALCOHOL USE:

Idaho students continue to report substantially lower lifetime prevalence rates than the national average. (National data is presented for grades 6, 10 and 12). From 1996 to 2000, prevalence rates in Idaho appear to have dropped, particularly among young students. (The column "Idaho Change" reports the percentage change since the first survey of that grade level.)

Percentage of Students Who Have Ever Tried Alcohol

Grade	National 1996	National 1998	National 2000	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	--	--	--	24.4	18.4	13.9	-10.5
8	55.3	52.5	51.4	49.7	42.2	39.6	-10.1
9	--	--	--	--	--	52.3	--
10	71.8	69.8	71.4	--	62.9	56.9	-6.0
11	--	--	--	--	--	66.8	--
12	79.2	81.4	80.3	67.9	64.6	64.1	-3.5

This comparatively low lifetime prevalence of alcohol use is a very positive result. While lifetime use is not an indicator of current use levels of Idaho's students, the fact that students in Idaho are less likely to even experiment with alcohol is a positive finding. It also indicates that middle school is a time when many students try alcohol for the first time. Experts argue for a clear, strong "no use" message for all drugs, including alcohol. Any delay of the first use of alcohol is positive.

TOBACCO USE:

Smoking Tobacco

Reported smoking tobacco prevalence among Idaho teens remains far below national rates. In addition, tobacco smoking rates in Idaho have dropped substantially in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades.

Percentage of Students Who Have Ever Smoked Tobacco

Grade	National 1996	National 1998	National 2000	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	--	--	--	8.0	5.2	2.9	-5.1
8	49.2	45.7	40.5	28.7	21.2	17.3	-11.4
9	--	--	--	--	--	27.1	--
10	61.2	57.7	55.1	-	40.6	30.9	-9.7
11	--	--	--	--	--	42.8	--
12	63.5	65.3	62.5	48.1	42.0	43.6	-4.5

Smokeless Tobacco

Reported smokeless tobacco use prevalence among Idaho teens also remains far below national rates. Furthermore, use of smokeless tobacco appears to have dropped since 1996, since estimates at all grade levels are lower this year than in 1996.

Percentage of Students Who Have Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco

Grade	National 1996	National 1998	National 2000	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	-	-	--	3.3	1.8	2.1	-1.2
8	20.4	15.0	12.8	8.8	5.5	4.7	-4.1
9	-	-	--	--	--	8.8	--
10	27.4	22.7	19.1	--	13.3	11.3	-2.0
11	-	-	--	--	--	17.3	--
12	29.8	26.2	23.1	21.5	17.2	16.1	-5.4

DRUG USE:

Idaho students report substantially lower lifetime prevalence of drug use than national samples. Tenth grade students in Idaho in 2000 reported markedly lower rates of drug use than did Idaho tenth graders in 1998.

Percentage of Students Who Have Ever Used Any Drug

Grade	National 1996	National 1998	National 2000	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	--	--	--	7.6	5.6	5.7	-1.9
8	31.2	29.0	26.8	25.5	18.0	17.3	-8.2
9	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	--
10	45.4	44.9	45.6	--	36.7	28.1	-8.6
11	--	--	--	--	--	35.6	--
12	50.8	54.1	54.0	37.6	36.2	35.3	-2.3

Marijuana:

Idaho students reported lower lifetime prevalence rates of marijuana use than do national samples. Since 1996, marijuana prevalence rates of Idaho 8th graders has dropped significantly. Idaho 6th and 12th graders also reported lower lifetime prevalence.

Percentage of Students Who Ever Use Marijuana or Hashish

Grade	National 1996	National 1998	National 2000	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	--	--	--	2.1	1.6	1.6	-0.5
8	23.1	22.2	20.3	14.7	10.9	10.2	-4.5
9	--	--	--	--	--	19.1	--
10	39.8	39.6	40.3	--	31.2	23.6	-6.9
11	--	--	--	--	--	31.8	--
12	44.9	49.1	48.8	33.4	31.2	32.0	-1.4

Methamphetamines:

Idaho 8th graders reported a significantly lower level of use in 2000 than in 1996. Students in regions I and VI were more likely to report having tried methamphetamines than were students in the other regions. (Because of wording differences, comparable national data was not available for this question.)

Percentage of Students Who Ever Used Methamphetamines

Grade	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	0.7	0.5	0.9	+0.2
8	4.4	2.7	2.9	-1.5
9	--	--	4.3	--
10	--	7.8	6.9	-0.9
11	--	--	6.0	--
12	10.4	8.2	8.6	-1.8

Inhalants:

Although inhalant consumption affected only between four and 12 percent of students, it was the most commonly reported drug use among sixth grade students. Compared to 1996, the use of inhalants by sixth and especially by eighth grade students has declined, although there was little, if any, real change since 1998.

Percentage of Students Who Ever Use Inhaled Substances

Grade	National 1996	National 1998	National 2000	Idaho 1996	Idaho 1998	Idaho 2000	Idaho Change
6	--	--	--	5.7	4.1	4.4	-1.3
8	21.0	20.5	17.9	16.0	10.2	9.7	-6.3
9	--	--	--	--	--	9.6	--
10	19.3	18.3	16.6	--	10.7	11.6	+0.9
11	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	--
12	16.6	15.2	14.2	10.0	7.1	7.5	-2.5

Student Attitudes toward Alcohol and Drug Education

About half of all students reported that school had been their primary source of information about the dangers of drugs and drinking. Students indicated that they believed that alcohol and drug education should begin in elementary school. Thirty-five percent of twelfth grade students felt that it should begin by third grade, or earlier, while 30 percent felt that fourth or fifth grade was an appropriate time.

Parental Supervision and Student Drug Use

As in 1998, there was again a strong relationship between the level of parental supervision and the level of student drug use. Students who reported low supervision by their parents were much more likely to report low, moderate, and high levels of drug use, compared to students who were highly supervised.

A final document detailing the statewide results of the entire survey will be available in the near future on our web site: www.sde.state.id.us/Safe.

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